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INVENTORY

An Appraisal of Results of the

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

HARRY L. HOPKINS...ADMINISTRATOR



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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

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1734 NEW YORK AVENUE NW.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HARRY L. HOPKINS
ADMINISTRATOR

June 30, 1938

My dear Mr. President:

For five years, in accordance with Executive orders*, the successive Federal relief agencies under my direction (FERA, CWA and WPA) have submitted "periodic and uniform reports" on operations and progress.

These reports have presented in detail the problem of unemployment as we have found it, the manner in which we have met it and the financial considerations involved. But no attempt has been made, until now, to report in full the actual physical accomplishments of those who have been taken from the relief rolls and put to work at Federal pay.

No such inventory as this has been taken previously because of the transitional nature of the various programs from direct relief to work projects, making the administrative burden of such an undertaking a matter of doubtful justification.

But when the Works Progress Administration had been in operation two full years, under reasonably uniform practices, it provided an entirely justifiable subject for inventory.

This report, therefore, is a detailed examination of the public facilities and services built or performed by WPA workers up to October 1, 1937, obtained by individual inventory of the 150,000 projects that had been operated up to that time. The few selected illustrations of each type of work are for the purpose of giving visual as well as narrative evidence of the scope and quality of the works and services. The report also contains, in the form of occasional footnotes or addenda, examples of the relationship between these data and the total accomplishments of all three Federal relief agencies.

Respectfully,

Administrator

*Executive Order No. 7034, dated May 6, 1935.
Executive Order No. 7396, dated June 22, 1936.
Executive Order No. 7649, dated June 29, 1937.

The President
The White House

INVENTORY



*An Appraisal of the Results of the
Works Progress Administration*

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

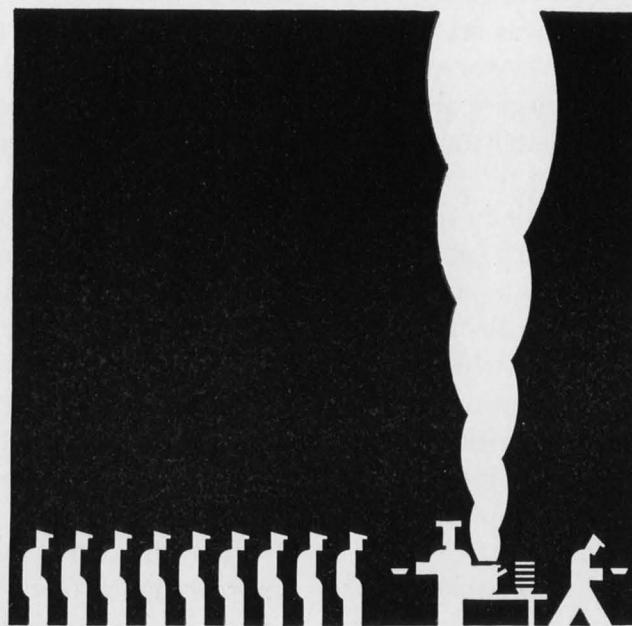
WASHINGTON, D.C.

HARRY L. HOPKINS *Administrator*

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SPRING...1933



Unemployment is not a new problem in the United States. For 40 years, figures on four major industries indicate that an average of about one out of every ten workers has been out of a job. In 1929, which we now recall as a boom year, estimates indicate that as high as 3,100,000 were unemployed and an average of 1,800,000 workers were jobless throughout the year.

Throughout this period the American economic structure grew more complex. Individual craftsmen, who once owned their own tools and were independent business units, were displaced by machines in factories. The men worked at the machines, each performing one small step in the manufacturing process. The economic security of workers came to depend upon holding a job, upon the ability of employers to keep factories operating.

Business grew bigger, small-ownership decreased, and masses of people in all branches of activity became more dependent upon absentee ownership. Business operated nationally, ignoring State and local boundaries.

Despite these changes, no great economic jolt came to change our public attitude toward the unemployed. Traditionally, we had assumed that there was something personally wrong with a man who had no job. Welfare agencies studied him and his family life to try to adjust him to society. Similarly, we had assumed that the care of the jobless was entirely a local responsibility. We ignored the fact that business, which provides private employment, was no longer local in character.

The economic jolt came in 1929. Local relief machinery was subsequently swamped by the size of the burden. The States tried to help, but they too were unable to meet the need. Appeals were made to Washington, but Washington was reluctant to break the long chain of precedent.

For more than 2 years, while unemployment mounted steadily, the Federal Government sought recovery by appealing to business for full steam ahead, by urging confidence and neighborliness and generous charity. But such an approach was unrealistic.

At length, in 1932, Congress took the unprecedented step of authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend up to \$300,000,000 to States and localities for emergency relief.

In the spring of 1933, all previous steps having proved inadequate, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) was set up, for relief of the needy unemployed.

At the outset this was a swift, large-scale effort to rush food and clothing and shelter to millions who were in desperate need.

For the sake of speed, it was done in the most direct way possible. Federal grants (not loans) were made to the Governors of States, on application, and the Governors made allocations to the official local welfare agencies, which actually administered relief. Matching of Federal money with State or local funds was urged wherever possible. Nearly all communities carried on work projects at this time, but over half the families were on direct relief.

As the winter of 1933-34 approached, the need for further action became plain. On November 9, the Civil Works Administration (CWA) was created. Its purpose was to provide general buying-power and to relieve unemployment by putting 4,000,000 unemployed people to work immediately on public jobs—about half of them from the relief rolls and half from among the unemployed not receiving relief but registered at the public employment offices. The CWA largely replaced the early work-relief activities of the FERA on a greatly expanded scale, leaving direct relief to the latter agency.

The CWA went into action with almost incredible speed. It began operations one week after it was created. At the end of another week 814,511 workers were employed,

with a weekly pay roll in excess of \$7,000,000. In another week the number was nearly doubled. At its peak, during the week ending January 18, 1934, the CWA employed 4,263,644 workers and its weekly pay roll was more than \$64,000,000.

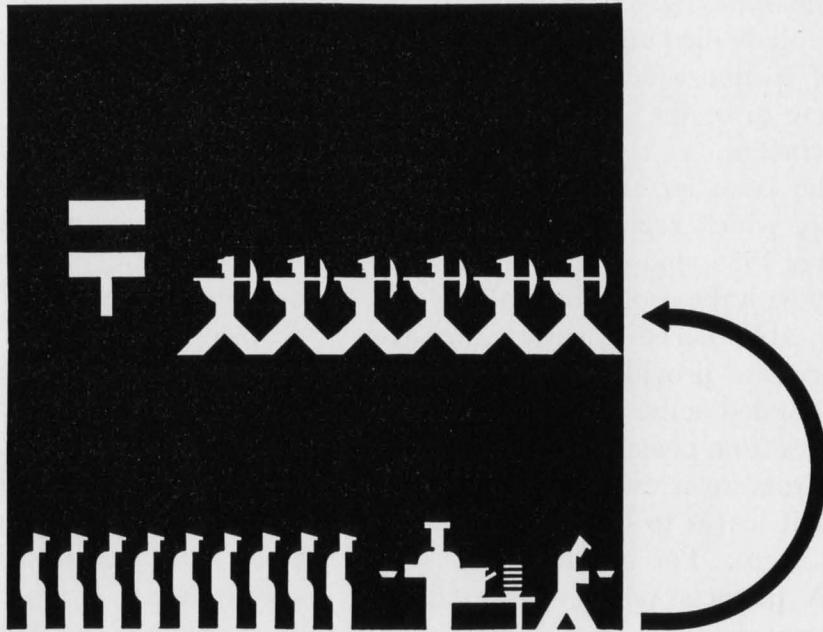
The CWA, unlike the FERA, was Federally operated. All its administrative officers were Federal officials. Moreover, its workers were paid on a straight wage basis.

The CWA, designed as only a temporary program, was terminated after four and one-half months. During this time it operated 180,000 projects and expended more than \$934,000,000, of which about \$740,000,000 or 79 percent, went directly into workers' wages. In addition, it bought more than \$115,000,000 worth of materials from industry, while equipment rentals and other costs amounted to \$79,000,000.

While the CWA built many valuable public improvements (see "Addenda" to later sections), it also provided the Nation's first large-scale experience in public employment of the jobless.

On the knowledge thus gained the FERA, which through the winter (1933-34) had confined itself almost entirely to direct relief, launched a work-relief branch called the Emergency Work Relief Program. This new program took over and finished many incomplete CWA projects, and by January 1935, had reached an employment peak of 2,500,000 persons. At the same time, a somewhat greater number were receiving aid through FERA direct-relief activities. But these were heads of families. When their dependents are included, more than 20,000,000 people were receiving assistance.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION - PLANS - OPERATION



The valuable experience gained through the CWA and the FERA had taught Federal relief officials a number of things.

They had realized, early, that direct relief tends to destroy both self-respect and skill, while useful public work tends to preserve them.

They had learned that while work projects cost more than direct relief, the expenditure results in useful public improvements, which constitute national wealth.

They knew that the cost of these programs, while large, was trifling when compared to the economic loss as the result of unemployment. The national income produced in 1929 was more than 80 billion dollars. In 1932 it was less than 40 billions. In any single depression year the loss in national income was many times greater than relief expenditures.

Back when almost one out of every three American workers had been jobless, the public had readjusted its attitude toward the unemployed. When only a few people had no work,

it was assumed that something was wrong with these people. But when one-third of the Nation's workers had no jobs, it became plain that all these people could not possibly be maladjusted—that it was the system which was out of gear. All that ailed most of the unemployed was the lack of work.

One of the objects of the jobs created to meet this need was to keep the workers fit for an ultimate return to private occupations. And every succeeding day of work-relief strengthened the conviction that the way to do this most successfully was to diversify the program so widely that the workers could be given the kind of work at which they had the most talent or experience.

Experimentation in this direction had been begun under the CWA, and carried on extensively under the FERA, which instituted special programs for destitute farmers, transients, college students, and "white collar" workers.

By mid-1935 the lessons of the previous

2 years had evolved into a definite pattern of policy. Briefly, it was this:

The physically unfit, the aged, and all other unemployable persons were to be the responsibility of the States and local communities, but supplemental Federal aid was provided through the Social Security Act for a large portion of this group if the States agreed to cooperate.

The needy, able-bodied unemployed, who are the victims of Nation-wide rather than local conditions, were to be the responsibility of the Federal Government.

This was the basis for the Works Progress Administration, which replaced the FERA in the latter part of 1935, and which concerned itself exclusively with the providing of useful jobs for the needy, able-bodied unemployed. The WPA's big drive to provide jobs was supplemented by expanded activity of about 40 other Federal agencies from emergency funds.

The WPA program is essentially Federal in character, yet it leaves to local determination several basic steps. For example, all non-Federal WPA projects (and 98 percent are non-Federal) are originated, planned, and sponsored by local or State governmental bodies. The WPA then reviews them for engineering soundness, availability of labor, legality, financing, and numerous other definite points of eligibility. The WPA also controls the timing of operations. Thus the local communities determine the nature of their own improvements or services, the Federal Government enforces general aspects of law and adapts operations to fit budgets and other operating requirements.

A similar division of authority was arranged with regard to the selection of workers. Local welfare agencies determine the need of applicants for jobs, and certify them to the WPA for work. The WPA then employs them, as operations permit.

Essentially, this revised model of a work program, taking advantage of all previous experience, has been operating with few basic changes throughout the entire life of WPA.

Minor changes have been in progress almost constantly. Added safeguards have been formulated to prevent use of WPA projects for

normal operations of local governmental units. Stress is placed upon work which is noncompetitive with private industry. The average of sponsors' contributions has risen steadily from 12 to 20 percent of all project costs. The maximum proportion of nonrelief workers permitted on projects in any State has been reduced from 10 percent to 5 percent of the Federal pay rolls. On a Nation-wide basis less than 3 percent are nonrelief workers.

Rapid and flexible methods have been worked out by which large numbers of WPA workers can be shifted quickly from their project work to private jobs when temporary labor needs are acute, or to relief and rescue work at the scenes of disasters.

Example: In December 1937, Louisiana sugarcane growers faced a serious emergency. A \$6,000,000 cane crop was frost-bitten in the fields, and had to be cut at once lest it thaw and ferment. State WPA officials met with the Governor, labor leaders, and railroad representatives. Wages and working conditions were agreed upon, transportation provided, and many hundreds of WPA workers moved out quickly from New Orleans and Baton Rouge, saving the bumper crop.

To bring WPA workers into contact with those jobs which are available, close relationship is maintained with the United States Employment Service.

Thus the Nation is learning to use to advantage the country's emergency labor surplus. During periods when industry cannot use these workers, WPA jobs permit them to sustain their families while "keeping their hands in" at the kind of work for which they are best qualified.

On the question of involuntary unemployment, U. S. Surgeon General Thomas Parran said in March 1937:

"I speak not as an economist but as a doctor when I urge that useful employment be provided for all who are willing and able to work. Whatever the cost, I would urge that from the standpoint of public health in its larger concept—of mental health—economic factors are subordinate to the vital necessity of providing for our destitute citizens an opportunity of a livelihood earned by individual effort."

WPA PROJECTS

FEDERAL AND LOCAL PARTICIPATION

Unskilled



Skilled and semiskilled
(Construction)



Skilled and semiskilled
(Nonconstruction)



"White collar"



Major types of occupations on WPA projects
Each figure = 5 percent

The WPA has twin objectives: First, to give public work to people in need of jobs, and second, with those people to build useful public improvements or perform useful public services.

Improvements or services requested from the WPA by officials of any community must (1) provide the kind of work which people on the local WPA rolls are able to perform, and (2) be publicly useful work, on which local funds make up most of the nonlabor costs involved.

The WPA's initial concern is with people in need of work. For example, 2,000 people in Jones County . . . not just any 2,000 people, but 2,000 specific individuals whose names and addresses and work-experience have been listed by the Jones County welfare authorities.

Traditionally, public work is a way of creating a school or a road or providing a service for public use. Building the school is the primary idea. That it gives work is only incidental.

With the WPA, however, public work is a way of using or salvaging labor that otherwise would waste in idleness. The WPA begins with the people who need jobs. They are employed so that they can earn a living, and useful work is selected, from among the community's needs, which they can do well.

In trying to find jobs for the unemployed, the WPA sets up varied checks and balances.

To achieve the most relief with Federal funds, it requires that the bulk of the Federal money must go directly to the workers in wages.

To make certain that projects are locally desirable and useful, it requires that most of them (98 percent, in practice) be originated, planned, and requested by local officials.

To make certain that projects are really needed, it requires that each community supplement the Federal money with local funds, which are used principally for the purchase of

materials and other nonlabor costs. On the average, local communities are spending \$1 to every \$4 spent by the WPA. The WPA declines to go far beyond the payment of the workers' wages.

Incidentally, while this policy has conserved Federal funds, it has not prevented heavy purchases of materials from industry for use on WPA projects. Through October 31, 1937, these material and equipment purchases totaled \$520,824,208. Cement, crushed stone, sand and gravel, brick and tile, and other stone, clay, and glass products made up one-third of this amount or \$175,124,046, while roughly one-fifth went for iron and steel products exclusive of machinery, or \$97,064,629. Other selected items: Machinery and equipment, \$21,930,373; lumber and its products, \$56,721,-557; textiles, \$40,502,566; bituminous paving materials, \$45,613,455; plumbing equipment, \$6,056,929; paints and varnishes, \$9,212,212; and other miscellaneous materials, \$68,598,441.

To protect the workers on local government pay rolls, it requires that WPA work must be additional to that planned or normally included in local budgets. In other words, if WPA workers were to displace regular clerks in a city hall, there would be no employment gain.

For the workers themselves, the WPA requires that projects be provided in each community which are adapted to the training, ability, and experience of the persons in that community who need work. For, since the purpose of the program is to keep or make unemployed workers fit for a return to private jobs, they should be given work at their best aptitudes wherever possible. As an extreme example, a professional violinist's hands might be ruined by a year's work with pick and shovel.

To better understand the operation, let us take a hypothetical community with 100 needy employable persons and a total of \$100,000 in Federal and local funds available to keep them at work for a year.

First, here are the occupational characteristics of the 100 people: 4 carpenters, 2 bricklayers, 2 painters, 1 electrician, 2 plasterers, 4 truck drivers, 18 mill operatives (male), 8 mill operatives (female), 22 unskilled laborers, 3

bookkeepers, 1 barber, 4 stenographers, 2 automobile mechanics, 1 radio operator, 3 real-estate agents, 2 boilermakers, 1 locomotive engineer, 1 music teacher, 1 millwright, 1 baker, 2 welders, 1 detective, 4 janitors, 2 elevator operators, 1 shirt maker, 2 wood choppers, 3 cigar makers, 2 teachers.

The Mayor asks the local WPA representative to meet with the City Engineer and council. The Mayor already has a list of projects the city has needed for a long time.

Outstanding is the need for a new junior high school. The four-room building which has been planned is not large enough to warrant status as a Public Works Administration project, and it is decided that the 4 carpenters, the 2 bricklayers, the 2 painters, the 2 plasterers, the electrician, 2 of the truck drivers, and 8 of the unskilled laborers can be used to build the school as a WPA project. The amount of \$20,000 to cover this work is agreed upon, the city contributing \$6,000 for the hire of 1 supervisor, 1 foreman, and 1 steamfitter, not on relief, and for purchase of necessary material.

The next project decided upon might be the paving of 12 blocks on Main Street. This project would take 10 of the 18 male mill operatives, 10 of the unskilled laborers, 1 of the bookkeepers, the 2 remaining truck drivers, 2 of the janitors, and both of the wood choppers. It might be approved in the amount of \$27,000, with the city contributing \$5,000 for materials.

The third project might be a sewing room designed to give employment to the 8 female mill operatives, 1 of the stenographers, and the 3 cigar makers. This project would be approved in the amount of \$12,000 with the city contributing \$2,000 in the form of material. The products of the sewing room would, of course, be given to local welfare agencies for distribution to needy unemployables.

And so the conferees would go down the list, selecting projects of various kinds, until some kind of work was provided for the 100 destitute unemployed, and a reservoir of other projects was made available for future needs and for changes in the numbers or aptitudes of the unemployed. Something like this has occurred in nearly every community in America.

WPA WORKERS

THEIR STATUS, PAY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

March 1936



September 1936



March 1937



September 1937
(Each figure = 300,000 workers)



Decline of WPA workers during the 1936-37 rise in business. These declines were largely offset by the 1937 recession

Every man or woman who draws a wage check from the WPA does so for work he has performed. The WPA pays no "direct relief." Its purpose is to provide jobs for able-bodied unemployed persons from relief rolls who are in need, leaving "unemployables"—those who are unfit for work because of age or illness or physical handicaps—to the care of States and local communities.

The eligibility of workers for WPA jobs is determined by the local welfare agencies, who "certify" them by name to the local WPA officials as being in need and capable of work.

Only one member of any relief family unit is permitted on the WPA rolls, although a younger member may be enrolled in a CCC camp or on a NYA project.

The average monthly earnings of a WPA worker are about \$52. Individual earnings

vary downward in rural areas where living costs are low and upward in large cities where they are high. The scale is higher for skilled and semiskilled workers than for unskilled. WPA workers are paid the prevailing hourly rate for any given class of work, but the number of hours they work each month is determined by the established schedule of their monthly security earnings.

Masses of data on file in the WPA's Washington office attest certain facts about WPA workers which are not generally understood:

(1) *They are not a fixed group of economic outcasts, but move constantly in and out of private industry in impressive numbers. Moreover, they represent a cross section of the working population.*

(2) *The great majority of them do not want charity, but merely a chance to work.*

(3) *The majority of those with previous experience*

in industry have good work-records in private employment. Their average employment with a single firm is 5 years.

(4) *They do not refuse private jobs at reasonable working conditions and pay.*

(5) *The most difficult group, from a standpoint of readjustment into private jobs, is composed of young people in their early twenties, with neither business experience nor the opportunity to acquire it. A lesser, but also important group, embraces workers over 40 or 45 who have passed their peak and are not wanted by private employers when experienced younger workers are available.*

The fact that the WPA rolls are highly sensitive to the private-job situation is illustrated by the drop from over 3,000,000 WPA workers in March 1936 to 1,448,000 in October 1937—a decrease of more than 50 percent. Of a total of about 5,000,000 persons who had worked on the WPA program through November 1937, less than one-sixth (760,646) were employed continuously throughout this period.

The overwhelming desire of these needy people to work for what they get, rather than receive charity, is reflected in the letters they write to the WPA. Two out of three of the letters from unemployed workers are simple requests for a chance to work.

Heeding the oft-heard charge that WPA workers refuse to leave the rolls to take private jobs, the WPA has investigated every specific allegation of this type which has come to its attention during the past 2 years. Of the thousands of people involved in investigations, the number actually found to have refused private jobs unjustifiably is so small as to be insignificant; and in such cases the guilty workers were promptly severed from the WPA.

These investigations revealed an active desire on the part of local WPA officials to meet private labor demands. During harvest seasons, projects have been curtailed or suspended in many localities to provide field workers. The officials have refused, however, to force WPA workers into private jobs at substandard pay or under obviously unfair working conditions.

Some typical cases:

A Philadelphia produce firm charged that there was an acute shortage of cannery and field workers in Delaware and Maryland because of refusal of relief workers to take private jobs. An investigator visited 21 canneries listed by this firm, and 8 others. Thirteen of the 29 plants were not operating, 15 needed no labor.

A letter to Washington said farmers in western Kentucky couldn't get farm hands because of the WPA. The author of the letter, when interviewed, said he needed no help and knew of no other farmers who needed help. He admitted he wrote the letter in anticipation of a possible shortage during the fall harvest.

A council of contractors charged that the WPA was responsible for a shortage of electricians, and offered to hire all those released by the WPA. The records showed that there were 142 electricians on WPA projects in the State, but there also were 224 others registered as seeking jobs who had no work at all. The council apologized, but hired no men.

While the WPA rolls include a somewhat abnormal proportion of the workers over 40 or 45 whom industry is reluctant to employ, they also include hundreds of thousands of young men and women in their early twenties whom the CCC and NYA programs have been unable to absorb.

The older workers on WPA rolls are there, not only because industry views them askance, but also because of the tendency on the part of local welfare authorities, in certifying relief recipients for jobs, to give preference to the heads of large families.

On the other hand, the vast number of inexperienced young people entering the labor market is the most serious problem of all. The youngster who is a breadwinner is eligible for a WPA job. But backed up in the homes of relief families, from coast to coast, are an army of older sons and daughters who cannot get private jobs, cannot get placed with the CCC or NYA, and are ineligible for the WPA because one of their parents already has the single WPA job which is permitted per family.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

AN INVENTORY OF MATERIAL AND SOCIAL RESULTS

Roads and Bridges

Public Buildings

Parks and Playgrounds

Professional and Clerical

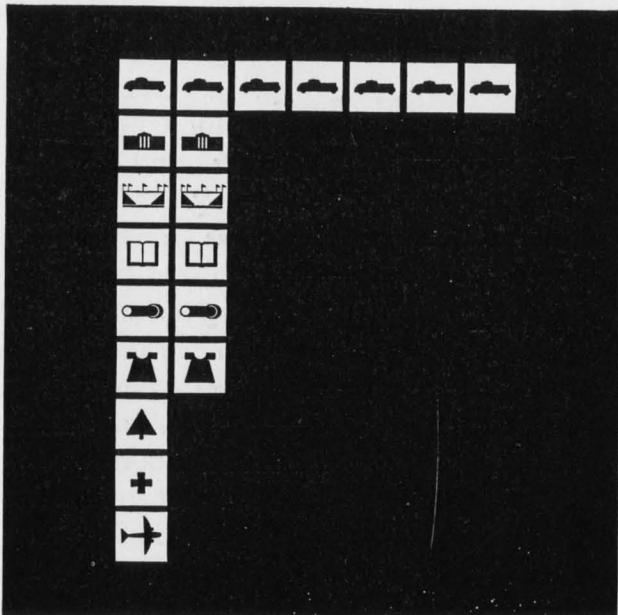
Water and Sewer

Goods Production

Conservation

Health

Aviation



Accomplishments—Relative size of principal types of project in the WPA program. Each square equals 5 percent of total. Note: Health (3 percent) and aviation (2 percent) are actually fractions of a single symbol

The public improvements which WPA workers have built or the public services they have rendered are national assets and, in the opinion of many economists, properly deductible from the cost of work relief when it is compared with any other method of aiding the unemployed.

In this report, however, no such deduction is attempted. The actual accomplishments of the WPA are merely stated in detail in order that any interested citizen may draw his own conclusions.

First, it should be realized that nearly 80 percent of all WPA funds are spent for construction work, because most of those eligible for WPA jobs are best fitted for this type of work.

Breaking this down into types, well over one-third of the Federal funds spent on the WPA

program goes for highways, roads, and streets; 10 percent for water facilities, sanitation, and other utilities; about 11 percent for public buildings; another 11 percent for parks and playgrounds and other recreational facilities; nearly 5 percent for conservation work; and about 2 percent for aviation facilities.

About one-fifth of the WPA program is devoted to nonconstruction projects of all types. Sewing projects are the largest type in this group, aggregating more than 7 percent of the total WPA activity, while professional and clerical projects make up almost as large a total. The emergency education program represents slightly more than 2 percent, the recreation program slightly less than 2 percent.

This proportionate distribution of WPA expenditures—\$4 for construction projects to

every \$1 for nonconstruction—is stressed because, in the succeeding sections of this report, space is not given according to the relative size of each activity in the WPA program.

The highway, road, and street program, for example, involving more than one-third of both the funds and the workers, is detailed in a single section. Reason: Construction of roads, streets, bridges, and culverts is well understood.

The four Federal arts projects (music, art, theatre, and writers), on the other hand, are given four complete sections although they involve an aggregate of about two and one-half percent of the WPA program. Reason: The purposes behind public employment of jobless professional and technical workers, at the work they are best fitted to do, are not well understood; nor are the accomplishments of these workers.

How are the data gathered for this report?

To each of the 158,000 WPA projects which had been operated throughout the United States was sent a detailed inventory form, with space upon it for the most important types of physical accomplishments related to that type of project. On this form the completed work was listed in detail, checked by field statistical

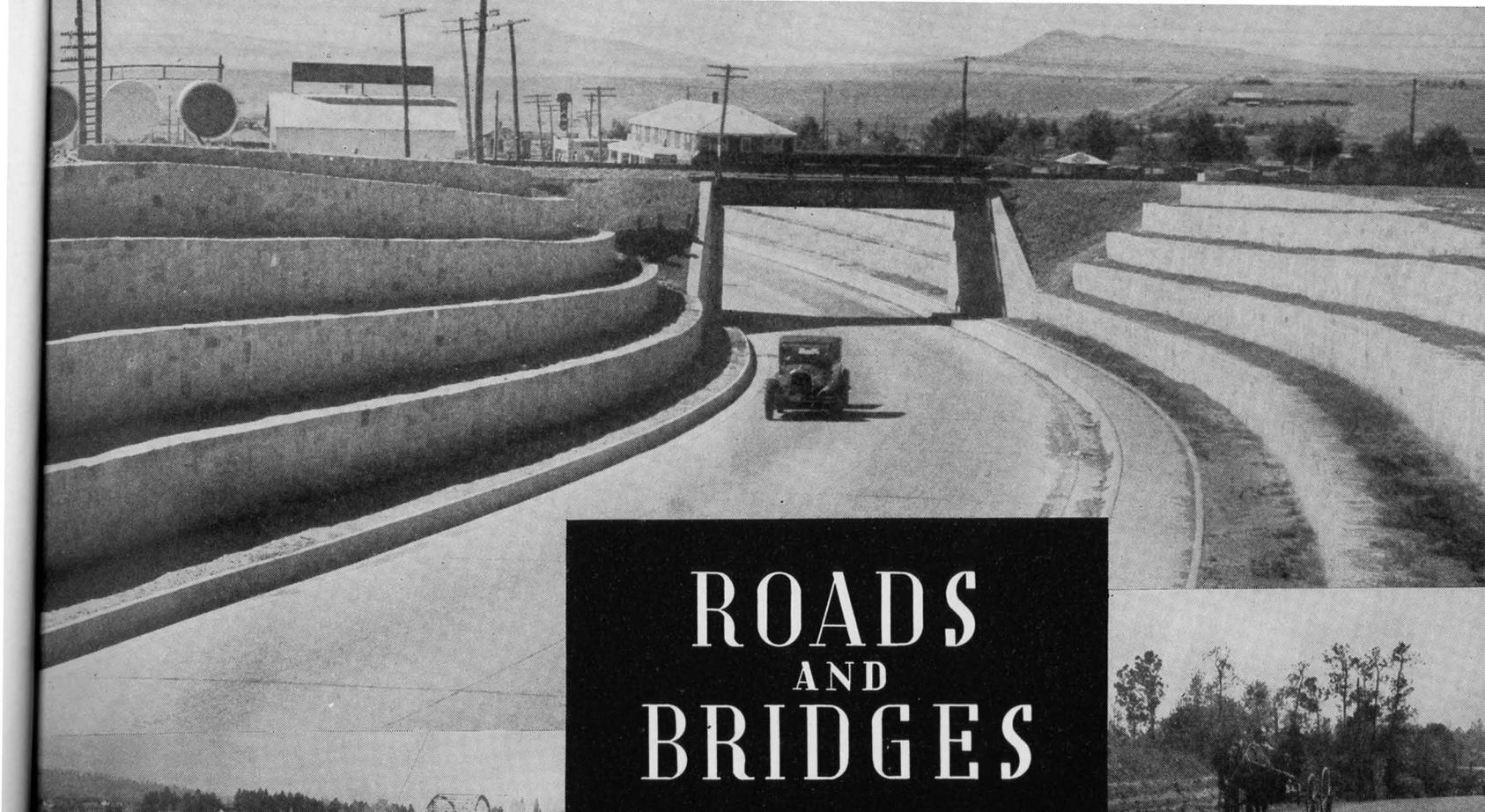
offices and returned to Washington. Here the accomplishments were tabulated by States and on a national basis.

The figures on succeeding pages of this report represent only work which was completed on October 1, 1937, the date on which the inventory was taken. A vast amount of additional work, in progress at that time but incomplete, was not included.

Many previous reports have been made on the progress of the Works Program, giving special attention to distribution of projects and funds, data on unemployment, workers, wages and hours, and general operating practices.

This, however, is the first detailed report which has concerned itself solely with the *physical accomplishments* of the Works Progress Administration, together with a scattering of authoritative comments on the quality of those accomplishments.

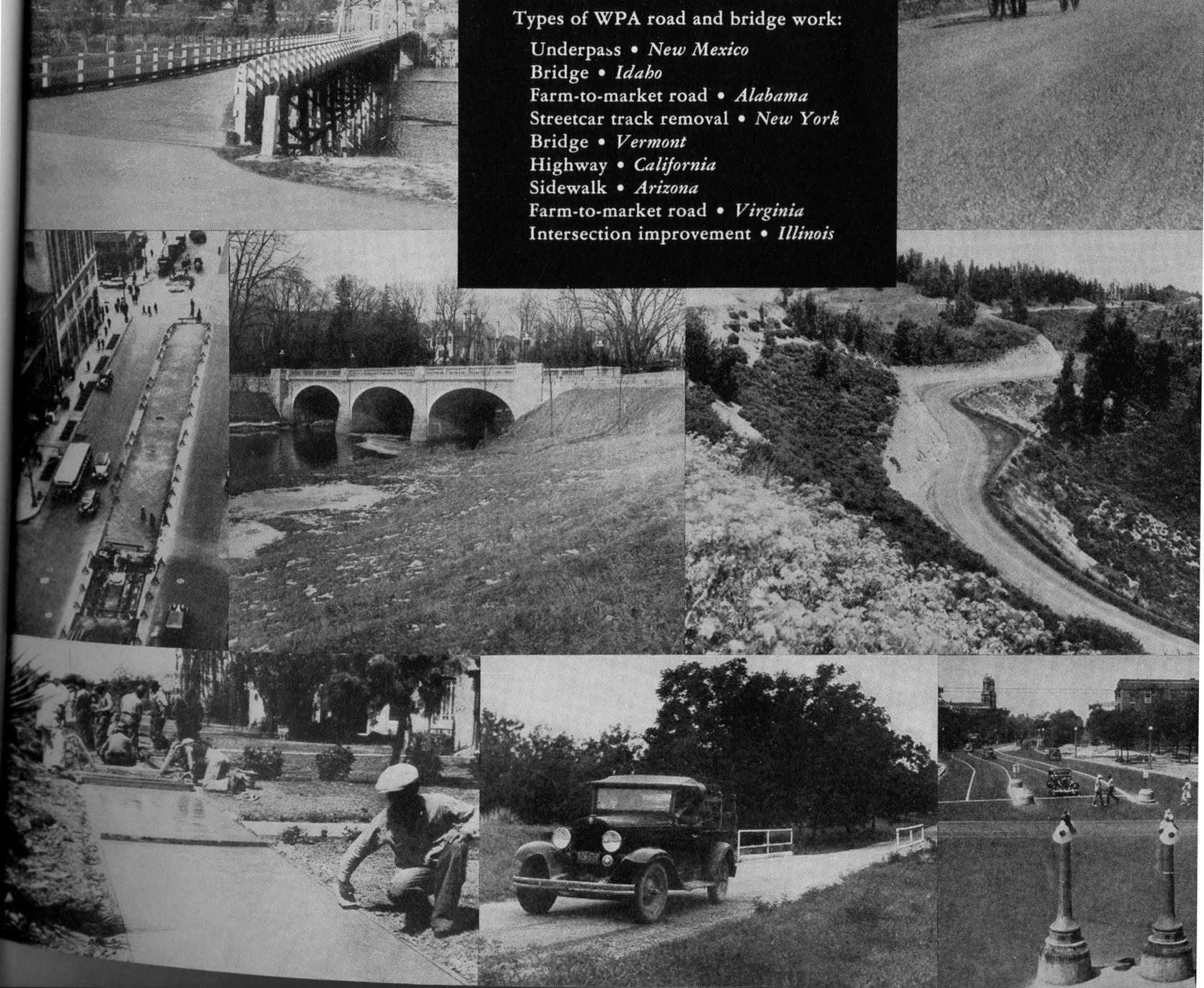
In the opinion of thousands of city, county, and State officials who participated in a recent national survey (see page 93), few of the improvements and services listed on the succeeding pages of this report could have been accomplished without the aid of the Federal Government and the unemployed.



ROADS AND BRIDGES

Types of WPA road and bridge work:

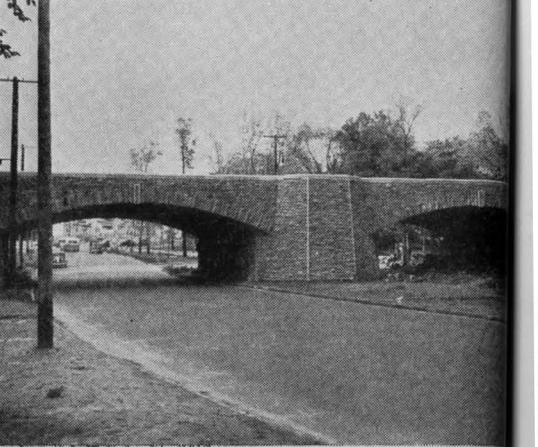
Underpass • *New Mexico*
Bridge • *Idaho*
Farm-to-market road • *Alabama*
Streetcar track removal • *New York*
Bridge • *Vermont*
Highway • *California*
Sidewalk • *Arizona*
Farm-to-market road • *Virginia*
Intersection improvement • *Illinois*





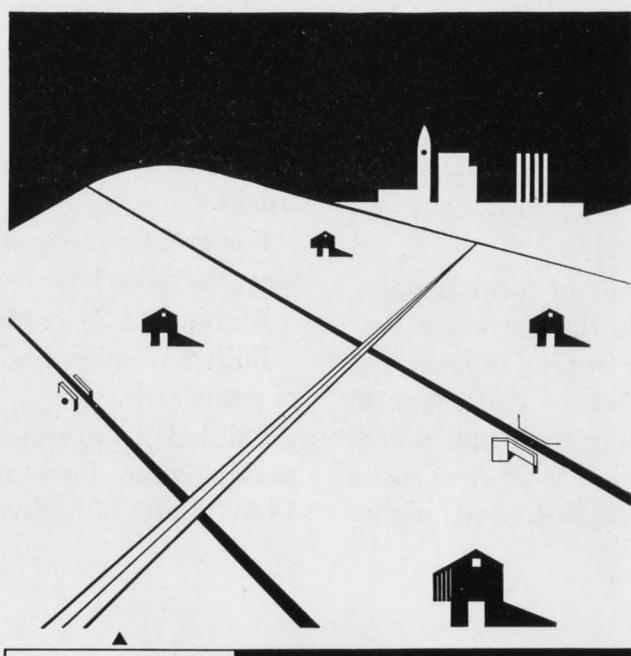
Types of WPA road and bridge work:

Mountain highway • California
Farm-to-market road • Massachusetts
Bridge • New York
Parkway • New Jersey
Street sign • Nebraska
Retaining wall • New York
Repaving • New York
Culvert • New York
Curb and gutter • Alabama
Roadside embankment work • Idaho



INVENTORY

Over one-third of the entire WPA program is devoted to roads, streets, bridges, and related facilities. The mileage of roads and streets, newly built or improved by the WPA, would reach eighteen times around the globe. Nearly every American community has requested WPA projects of this type.



Roads and Bridges—34 percent of total program

Such work is highly desirable from an employment standpoint. About four-fifths of those the WPA must employ are manual workers, unskilled or semiskilled. Road building is a type of work they can do. Moreover, road work can be spread widely through farm areas to employ rural workers, and expanded or contracted to meet seasonal conditions such as the harvest. In many areas, such work has been virtually suspended during peak harvest seasons, to supply field workers, and resumed after the harvest lay-offs.

Farm-to-market or secondary roads, falling outside both the Federal and State highway systems, have been the chief beneficiary of the

WPA road program. Over 39,000 miles of such roads have been newly constructed—enough to span the country twelve times—while the mileage of existing rural roads improved (140,000) would reach five times around the globe.

While the bulk of this work in rural areas has consisted of building, improving, and draining dirt, clay, or gravel roads, a total of 4,400 miles of paved roads has been built and over 4,000 miles reconditioned.

These roads usually are not eligible to share in either Federal or State highway subsidies, yet their improvement was too expensive to be undertaken entirely with limited local funds.

To bridge streams and gullies, that these and other roads throughout the country may be usable in all weather, the WPA has built 19,229 new bridges. Though the majority of them are small and built of wood, 4,033 are of masonry construction and 1,418 are of steel.

This is an average of over six new bridges for every county in the Nation. Their average length is slightly over 30 feet.

In addition, the WPA has repaired 18,035 existing bridges, an average of nearly six to every United States county.

Other drainage for these roads was accomplished by the construction of 200,719 WPA culverts, whose combined length of pipe or box (1,000 miles) would reach from New York to St. Louis. Over 42,000 existing culverts have been repaired. Over 13,400 miles of roadside drainage ditches have been dug and 876 miles of lateral pipe laid.

To hundreds of thousands of farm families, these improvements mean the certainty that the doctor can reach them in time of crisis, the assurance that perishable crops can move to market when ready, reliable mail and school bus service and, in general, a wide new social vista. Education, improvement, and higher

land values are the byproducts of getting the farmer out of the mud.

Cities and towns also have shared in the WPA road program to the extent of over 6,500 miles of new streets of which almost 4,000 miles were paved, and 16,640 miles of street improvements.

WPA workers also have—

Built 4,480 miles of new curbs and 1,590 miles of gutter.

Equipped 203 miles of streets with 8,433 new street lights and repaired 34,832 others.

Made 825,078 new street signs and erected 363,848.

Built 5,156 miles of new sidewalks and reconditioned 3,208 miles.

Removed 452 miles of abandoned streetcar tracks.

For greater safety and pleasure on the highway, they also have—

Eliminated 24 grade crossings.

Built 637 miles and reconstructed 369 miles of guardrails.

Painted 2,400 miles of highway center-line, parking-zone lines and curbs. Landscaped 14,690 miles of highways.

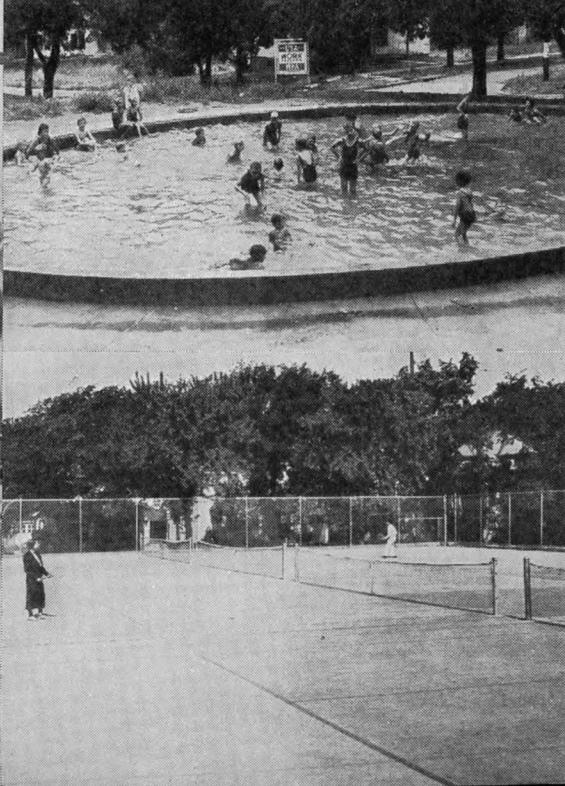
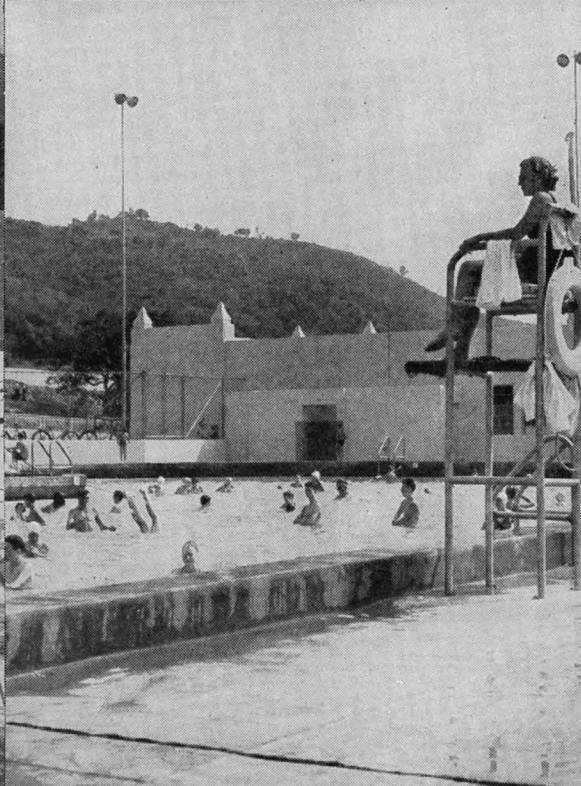
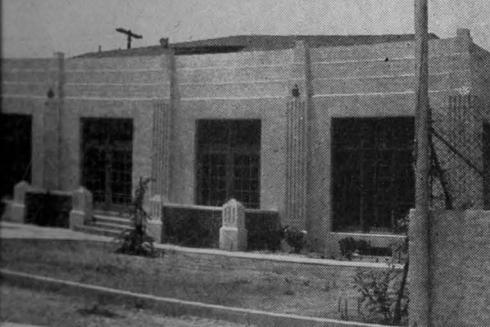
ADDENDA

It must be borne in mind that all the above figures refer to the Works Progress Administration *alone*, and cover roughly 2 years' work. If the accomplishments of the two previous agencies of work-relief (CWA and FERA) are included, the mileage of roads built or improved is 854,743, of which over 94,000 miles are new roads, about one-sixth of which were paved. The total number of bridges and grade separations is increased to 55,964, and of culverts to 270,400. Even these figures do not include the road programs, from Works Program funds, of the Bureau of Public Roads and the CCC. These are summarized under "Other Agencies."

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

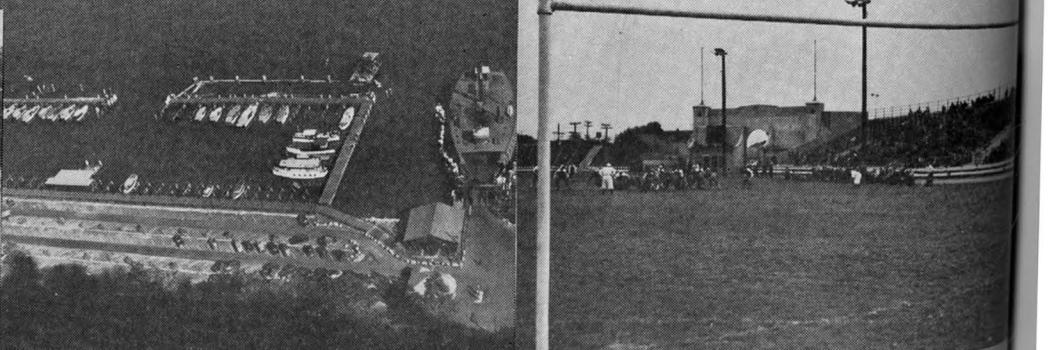
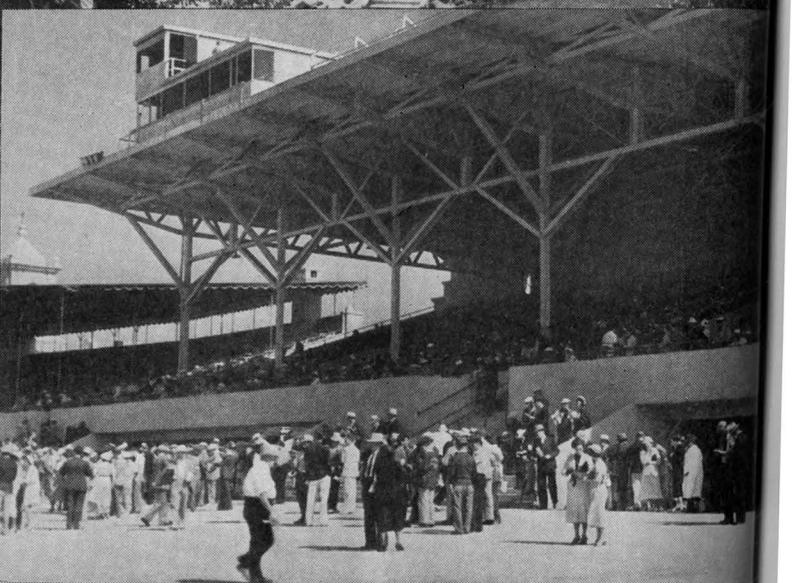
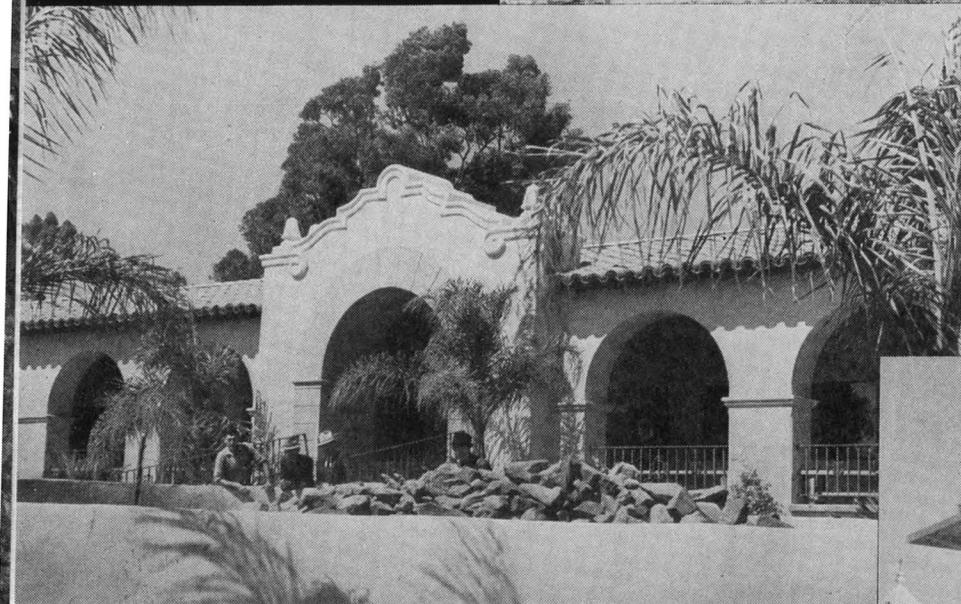
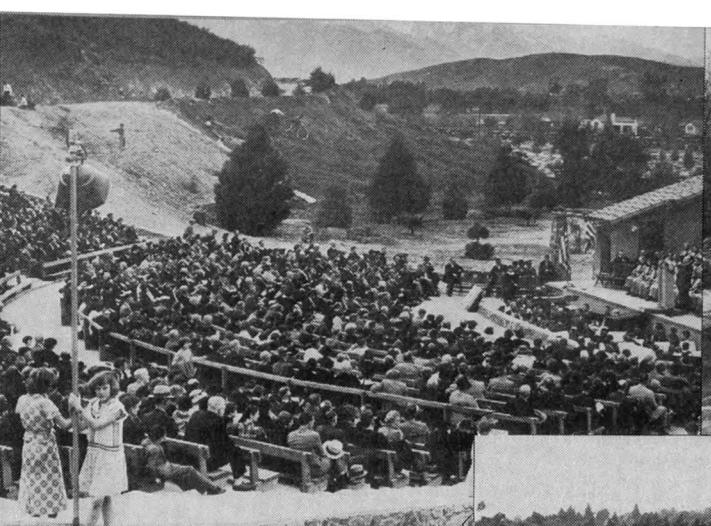
Recreation facilities constructed by WPA include:

Band shell • *Ohio* University stadium • *Louisiana*
Grandstand • *Arizona* Golf course • *Connecticut*
Gymnasium • *California*
Playground • *District of Columbia*
Swimming pool • *California*
Wading pool • *Nebraska*
Tennis courts • *Ohio*



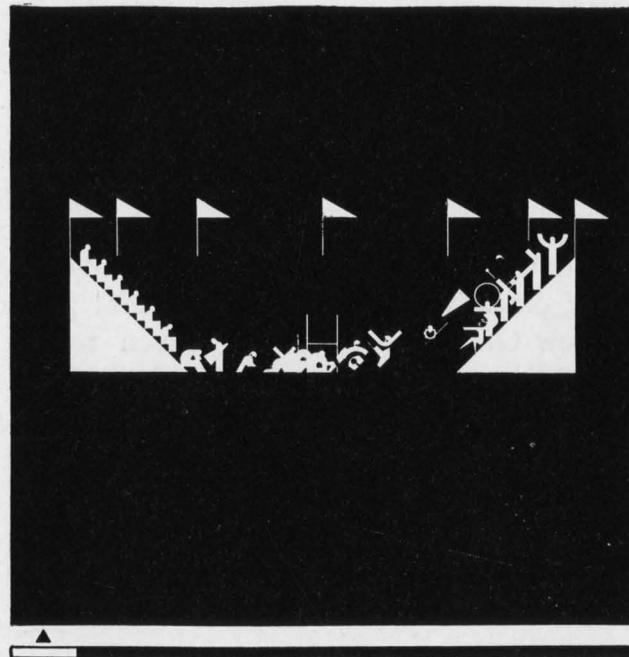
Recreation facilities constructed
by WPA include:

Outdoor theatre • *California*
Skating shelter • *Indiana*
Zoo building • *California*
Swimming pool • *California*
Athletic field • *New Hampshire*
Fairgrounds • *California*
Winter sports shelter • *Wisconsin*
Parking facilities • *New Jersey*
Stadium • *Rhode Island*
Band shell • *California*
Grandstand • *New Jersey*



INVENTORY

Construction of public parks and facilities for recreation constitutes more than 11 percent of the WPA program, and is exceeded in volume only by the work on roads, streets, and bridges.



Parks and Playgrounds—11 percent of total program

The 3,777 new recreational buildings which WPA workers have built, and the 2,902 they have improved or enlarged, are described under "Public Buildings."

Other recreational facilities of the WPA:

Parks—881 newly developed, with a total area of 26,707 acres, or an average of about 30 acres each. Also improvements to 3,210 existing parks, averaging nearly twice the size of the new ones.

Athletic fields—1,534 newly constructed, 1,360 others improved.

Playgrounds—1,303 newly built, improvements made on 3,792 others. About three-fourths of these (751 new and 3,087 improved) are on school grounds.

Swimming pools—433 built new, 143 renovated.

Wading pools—324 built new, 47 renovated.

Golf courses—123 newly constructed, improvement or enlargement of 186 others. Nearly half of these are 18-hole courses, while a number of the 9-hole courses are extensions of existing 9-hole facilities. The area of these improvements aggregates 26,210 acres.

Tennis courts—3,535 new, 1,174 repaired or improved.

Fairgrounds—20 new plants, 104 others improved. Total area, 5,961 acres.

Ice-skating rinks—731 new, 159 improved. Average area, about 50,000 square feet.

Ski jumps—29 new, 4 renovated.

Ski trails—28 miles new, 31 miles improved.

Outdoor theatres—48 new, 10 reconstructed.

Bandstands or shells—88 new, 25 repaired.

Handball courts—569 new, 50 improved.

Horseshoe courts—716 constructed.

In this broad program of park and recreation

facilities, as in 98 percent of all WPA projects, each improvement is based upon the expression of local officials that it is needed and wanted by the community, and is supported by local funds to help pay for materials and other non-labor costs.

One of the most interesting projects completed by the WPA in this field is the complete construction, from material dredged out of San Francisco Bay, of the level 400-acre island which is the site of San Francisco's great exposition in 1939. Other unusual improvements include Timberline Lodge, on the upper slopes of Mount Hood, Oreg.; many important additions to the Toledo Zoo, constructed in large measure out of second-hand materials salvaged from demolition work; an unusual outdoor aquarium at Key West, Fla.; extensive additions to Audubon Park in New Orleans, and construction of a swimming pool at the municipal airport in the same city; and construc-

tion of an elaborate botanical garden in Fort Worth, Tex.

The size of the program indicates that local officials throughout the country recognize the growing problem of leisure time in America, and have taken widespread advantage of the manpower offered by the WPA to renovate and extend their facilities for public recreation.

Many of the projects offer little or no maintenance problem because costs of upkeep can be provided from the nominal fees paid by those who use them.

From the standpoint of mass employment, also, this program is especially suitable, since much of the work, such as park development, requires a high proportion of labor and a relatively small outlay for materials.

The general public, on the other hand, is being given many recreation opportunities which hitherto have been largely beyond the reach of the average citizen.

ADDENDA

If the accomplishments of relief workers on prior work-relief projects are added to the above figures for the WPA, the total facilities which have benefited is more than tripled in number. Parks built or improved under the three successive agencies total 15,500; playgrounds and athletic fields, 25,600. Again it should be explained that earlier projects, while more numerous, were somewhat lighter in character and ran more heavily to repair work than to new facilities. The combined three work-relief agencies (CWA, FERA, and WPA) have built or rehabilitated more than 1,900 swimming and wading pools, nearly 850 golf courses, and more than 2,800 stadiums and grandstands.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Types of public structures erected
by WPA:

County building • New Mexico

City hall • Ohio

Municipal building • Arizona

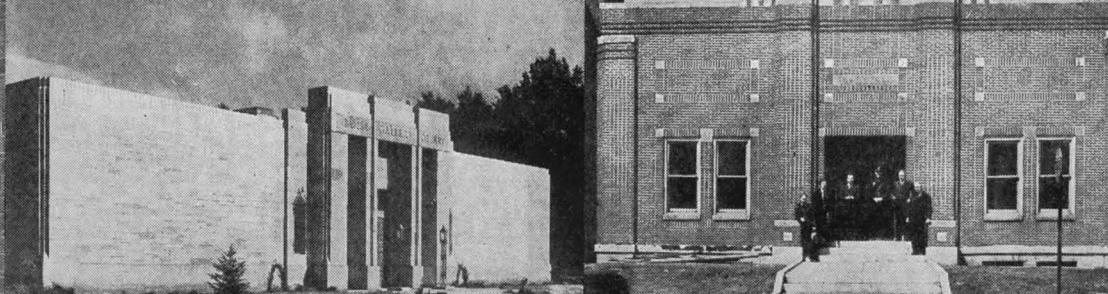
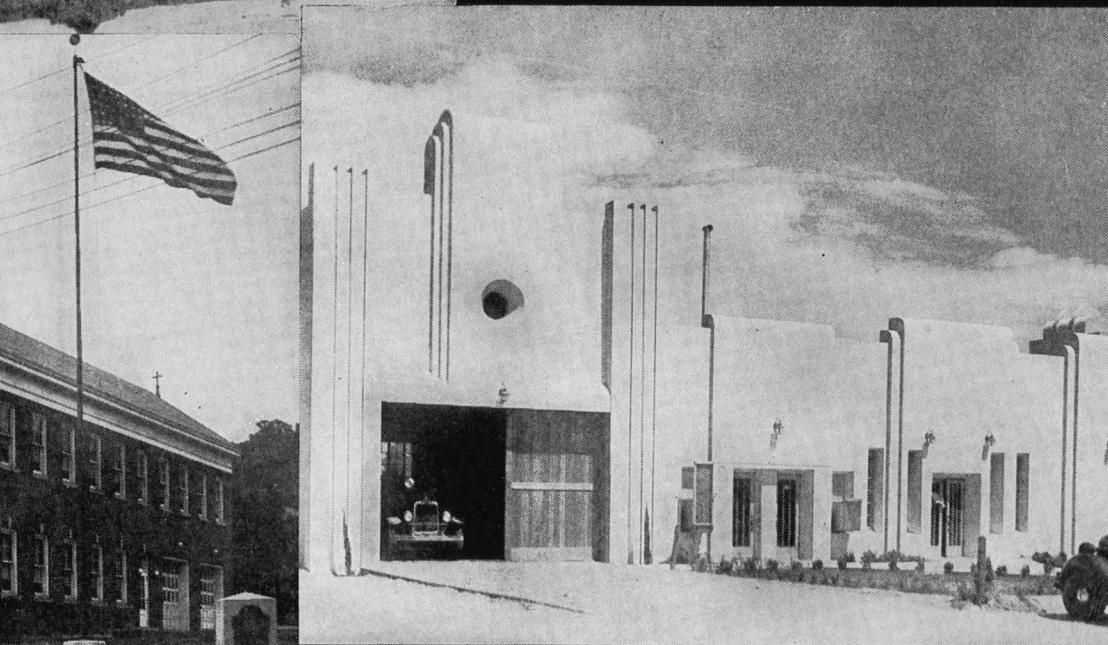
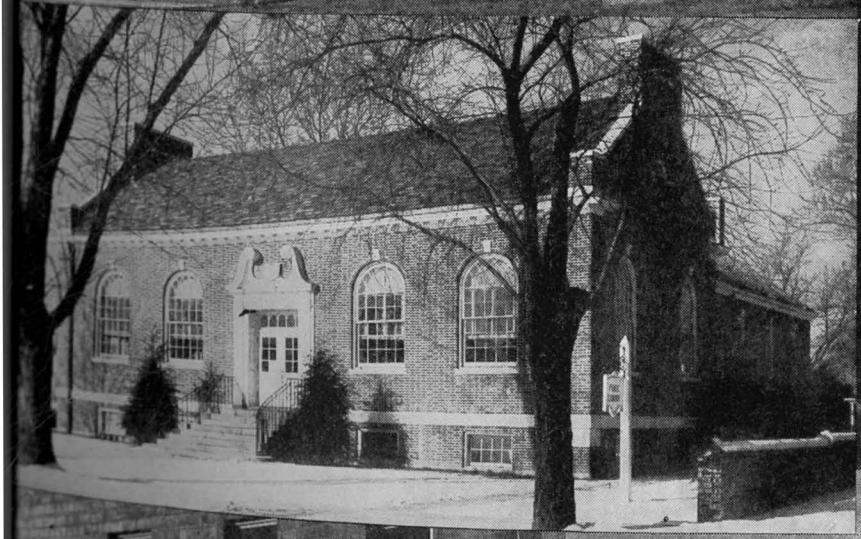
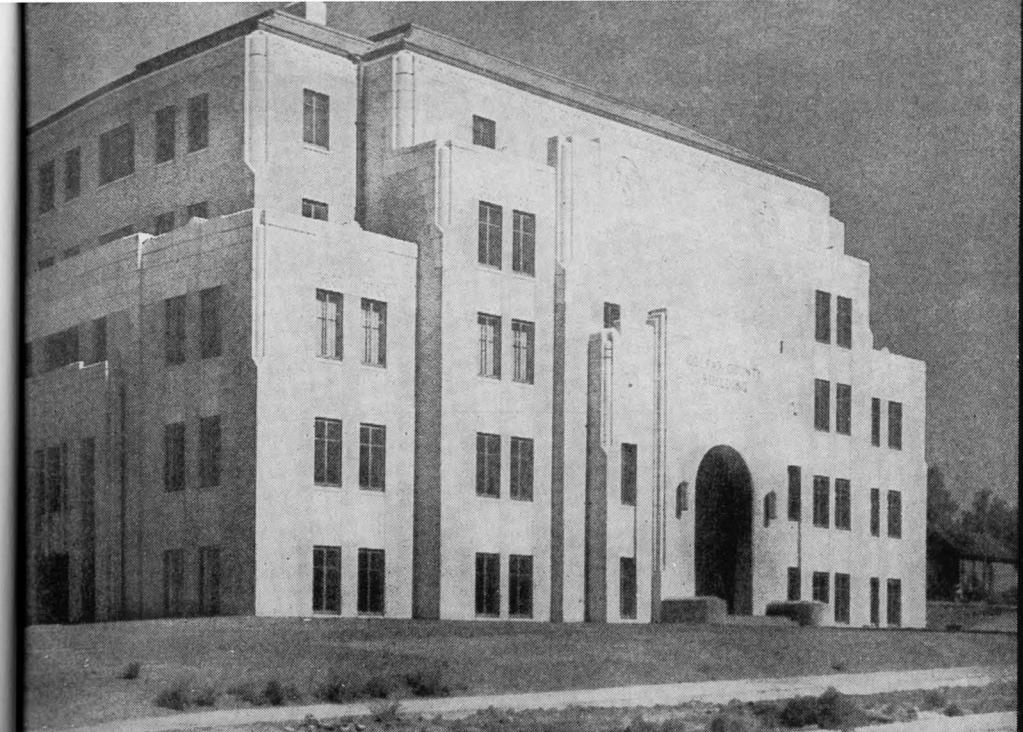
Public library • New Jersey

Hospital • New Mexico

Library • Iowa

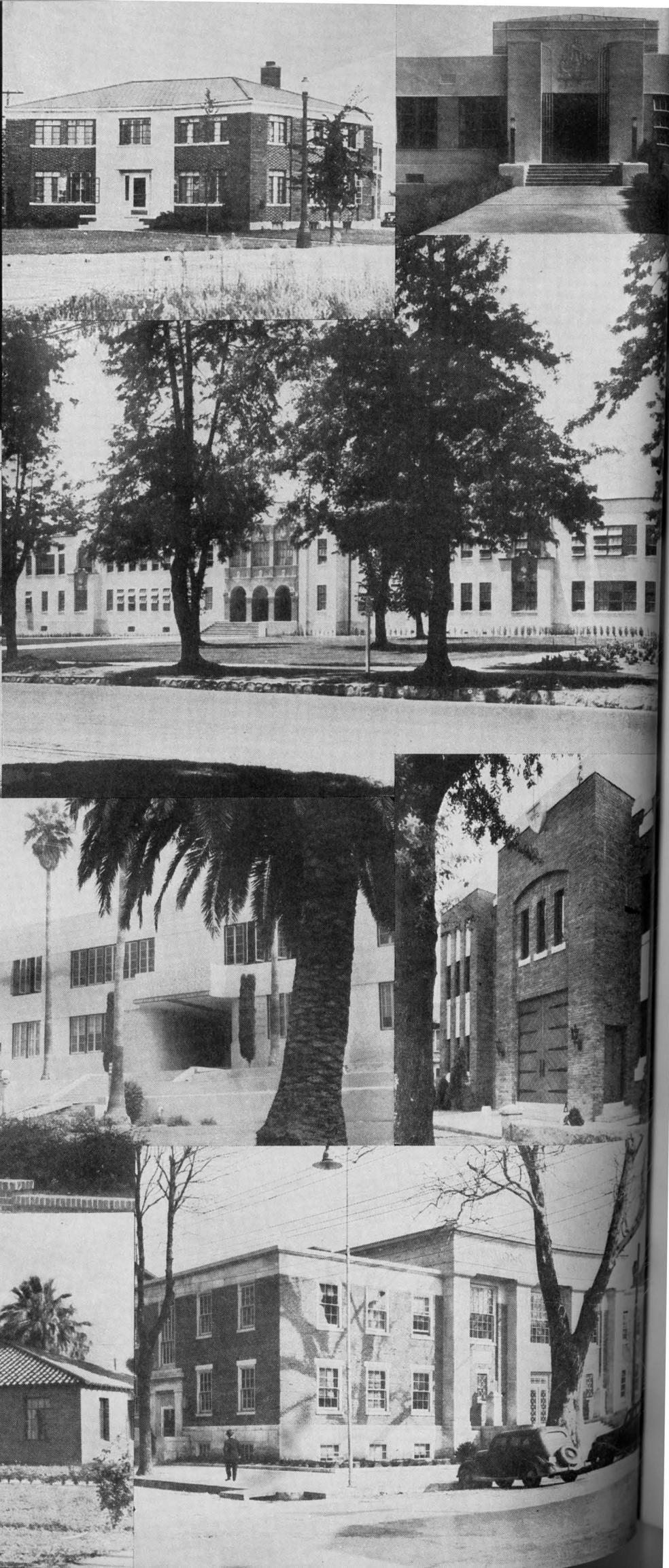
Art gallery • Idaho

Administration building • Ohio



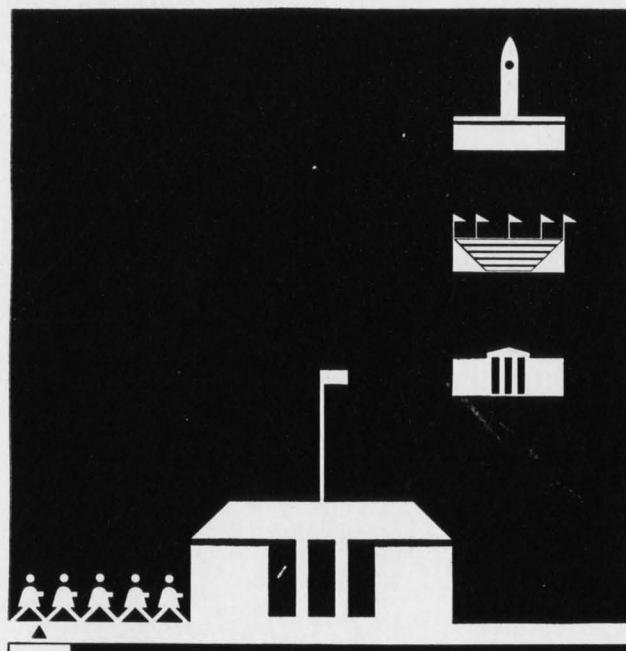
Types of public structures erected
by WPA:

State police station • *Michigan*
College auditorium • *California*
Museum • *Utah*
College building • *California*
Timberline Lodge • *Oregon*
High school • *California*
Armory • *North Carolina*
County hospital • *Arizona*
Courthouse • *Ohio*



INVENTORY

WPA workers have built 12,212 new public buildings, constructed 1,363 additions to existing buildings, and improved 36,510. More than one-tenth of all WPA money has been spent on public buildings, principally for education, recreation, and a wide variety of public administration purposes.



Public Buildings—11 percent of total program

In terms of averages this work amounts to approximately four new buildings constructed and nearly twelve reconditioned for each county in the Nation—though of course more work is carried on in the population centers than in the sparsely settled districts.

New buildings erected by the WPA (on local request and aided by local funds):

For educational purposes, 1,771 schools and 53 libraries.

For recreation—184 auditoriums, 752 stadiums or grandstands, 376 gymnasiums, and 2,465 other buildings such as pavilions, bathhouses, and zoo houses.

Institutional buildings—284, including 86 hospitals and 80 penal institutions.

For public administration—615 courthouses, city halls, office buildings, etc.

Seventy-three aircraft hangars and 132 armories.

Miscellany—384 dormitories, 129 fire houses, 793 public garages, 630 warehouses, and 3,571 assorted small structures, such as bus and streetcar shelters.

For every public building which the WPA has built, it has improved or enlarged nearly three existing structures. Here a widespread need was met. Maintenance had been badly neglected in many communities throughout the depression because of falling local revenues.

For example, 19,449 school buildings in varying states of disrepair have been restored

to safety and usefulness. Rotten joists and floors were replaced, drainage was corrected, and outer walls sealed with cement and sand if necessary to prevent seepage of water. Upper stories of school buildings injured by vibrations in earthquake areas were removed and the buildings given, for the first time, proper structural bracing.

In other places, leaky roofs were made storm-tight and windows were weatherstripped. Sanitary toilet systems were widely installed and repaired. Heating systems were modernized. Adequate ventilation was provided. Dark classrooms were given better lighting. Schools were brightened throughout with what was often the first coat of paint they had received in many years.

Structural additions of all kinds were built. These included assembly rooms, laboratories, lunchrooms, dormitories and, in rural areas, "teacherages" to provide housing for teachers. Drainage and landscaping turned muddy schoolyards into usable and attractive playgrounds. Broken sidewalks and crumbling retaining walls were repaired. Much of this work, needful for the health as well as the com-

fort of pupils and teachers, was many years overdue. State-endowed colleges and normal schools have shared in the benefits of these improvements along with public primary schools and high schools.

Similar improvements have been made in many other types of public building.

In addition to the new construction previously listed the WPA has improved or enlarged:

539 libraries, 258 auditoriums, 296 stadiums and grandstands, 324 gymnasiums, and 2,024 other recreation buildings, such as pavilions and bathhouses.

101 hospitals, 275 penal institutions, and 1,269 other institutional structures.

2,661 city halls, courthouses, and administrative buildings.

997 dormitories, 1,173 fire stations, 527 garages, 845 warehouses, 76 aircraft hangars, 213 armories, and 5,946 small structures.

WPA workers also have demolished 6,938 buildings to make way for playgrounds or modern structures, and a large proportion of the salvaged materials have been used on other projects.

ADDENDA

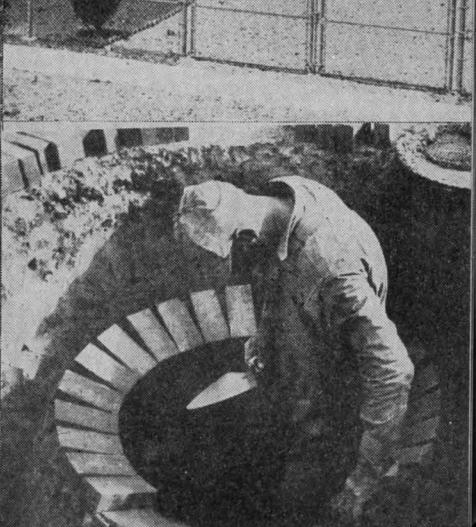
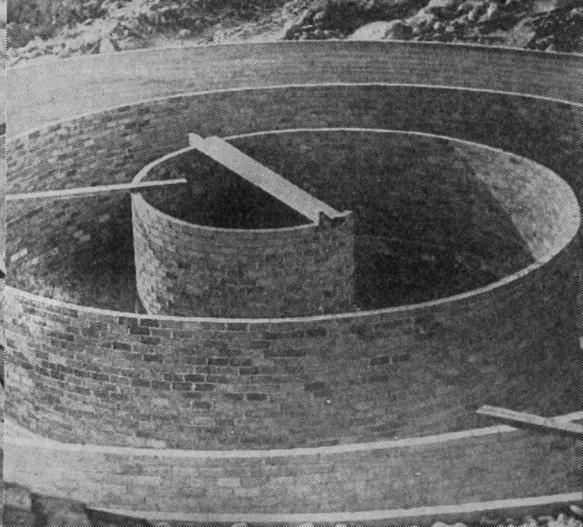
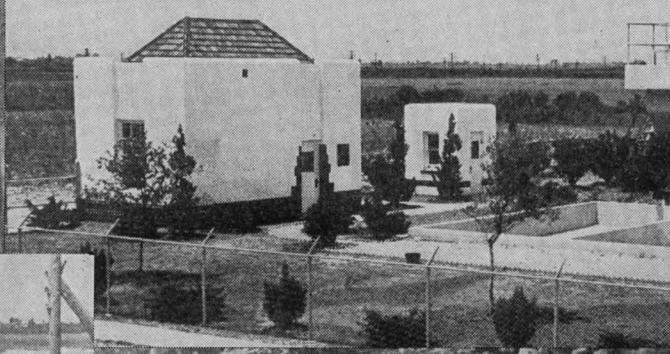
The 50,000 public buildings which the WPA has built, enlarged, or repaired, as detailed above, represent only about one-fourth of the total structures built or improved by relief labor during the successive work-relief programs prior to and including WPA. In all, over 188,000 public buildings have been constructed or repaired under these programs, more than half of which (108,000) were educational buildings. A relatively larger percentage of the earlier programs was devoted to repairs and rehabilitation than to new construction.

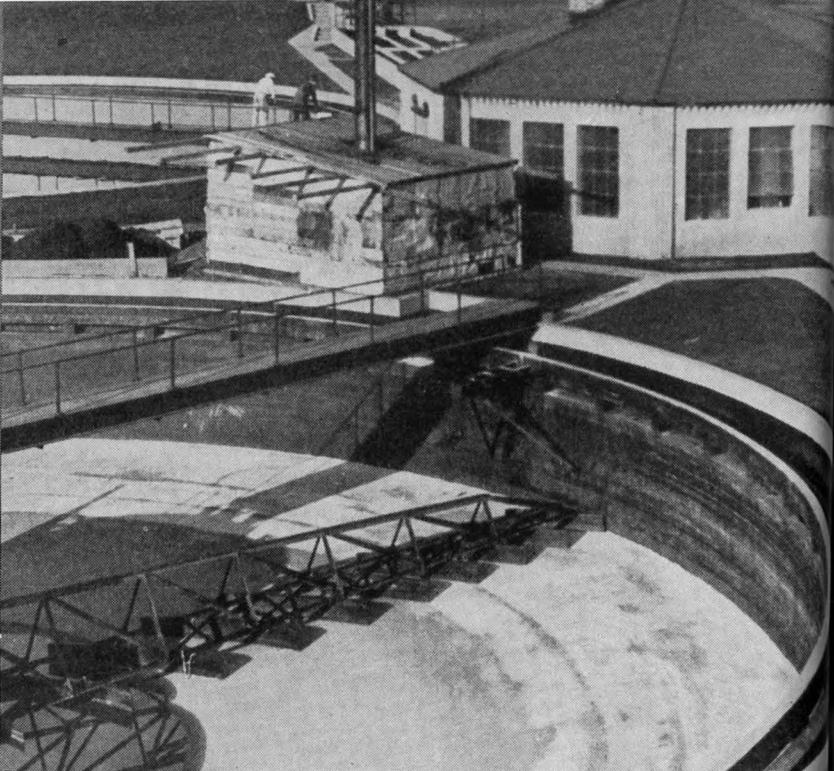
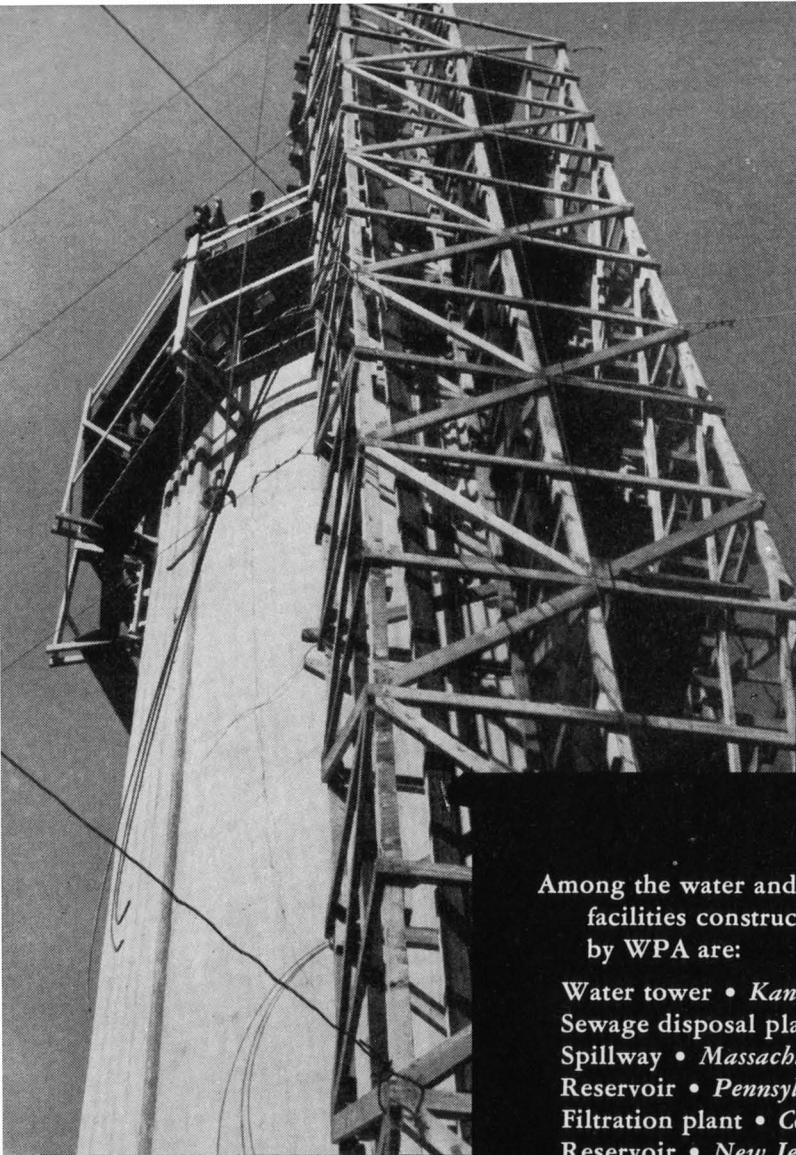


WATER AND SEWER

Among the water and sanitation facilities constructed by WPA are:

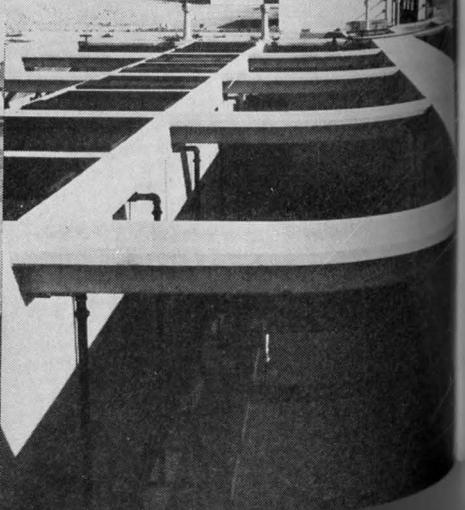
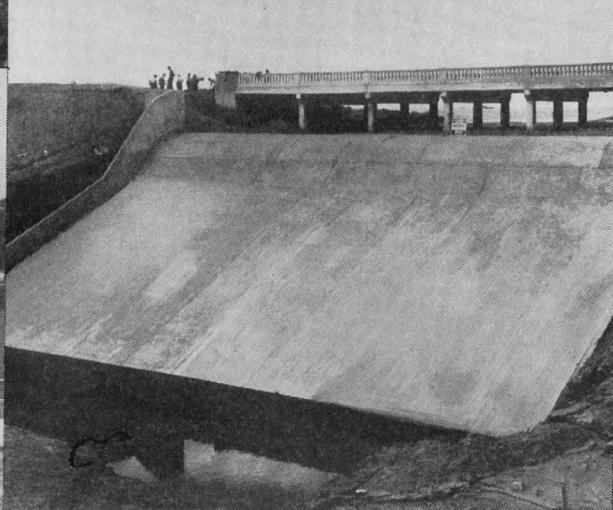
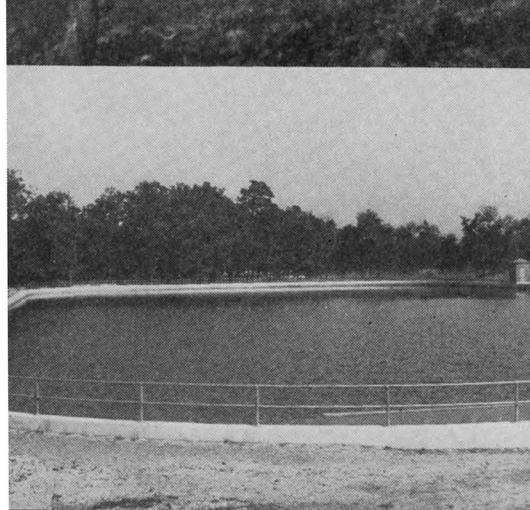
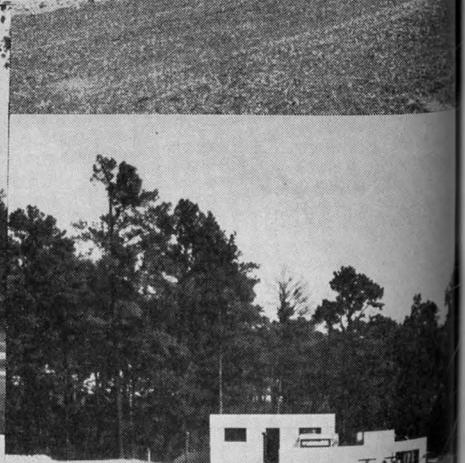
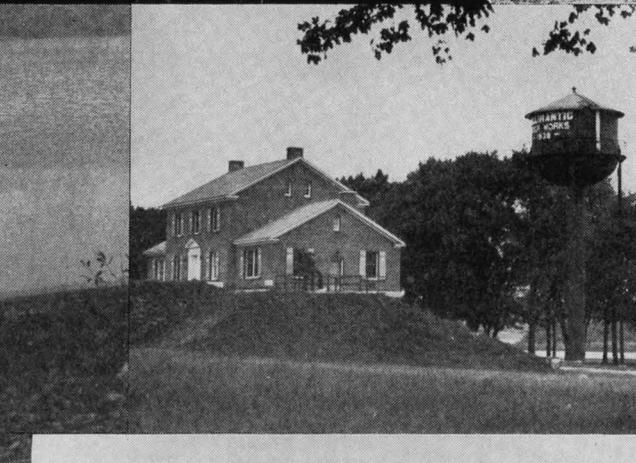
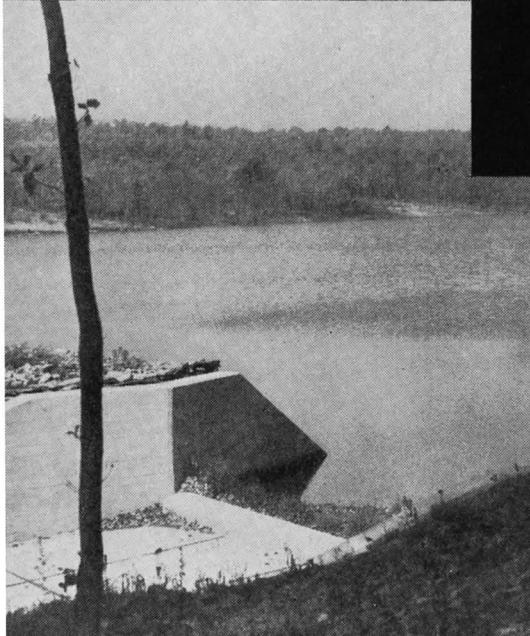
Retaining walls • *New York*
Sewer • *Ohio*
Drainage canal • *New York*
Sewage disposal plant • *Louisiana*
Water main • *New Jersey*
Coagulating plant • *California*
Sewer • *Nebraska*





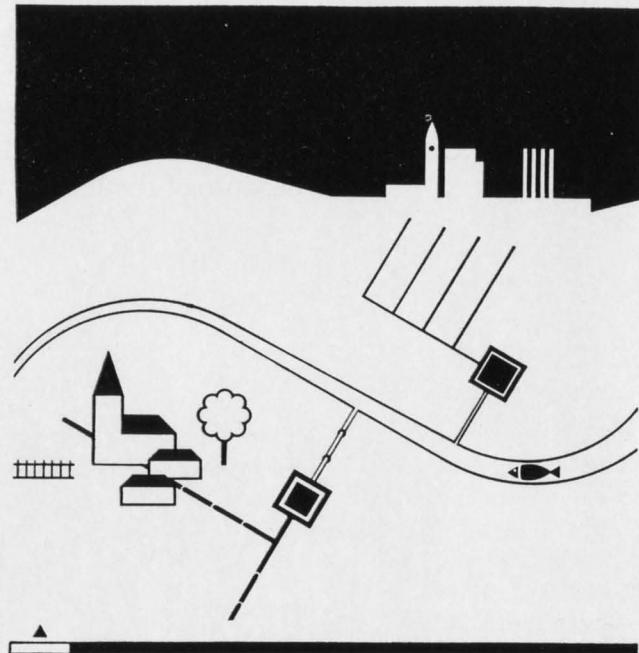
Among the water and sanitation facilities constructed by WPA are:

Water tower • Kansas
Sewage disposal plant • Washington
Spillway • Massachusetts
Reservoir • Pennsylvania
Filtration plant • Connecticut
Reservoir • New Jersey
Dam • South Dakota
Disposal plant • Georgia



INVENTORY

Ranking fourth among the categories of WPA construction is the program of water supply and facilities for the disposal of sewage, which aggregates slightly less than one-tenth of all the agency's work.



Water and Sewer—10 percent of total program

Here, once more, is a type of work suited to the employment of large numbers of manual laborers, even after much machinery and equipment had been made available by the municipalities.

Chief benefits to the public, aside from convenience, have been more healthful communities and lower fire-insurance rates.

WPA workers have constructed 1,272 new reservoirs, storage tanks or cisterns, and improved 329 others. The total capacity of these facilities, slightly over four billion gallons, would be sufficient to supply water to a population of more than 4,000,000 at average load for 10 days, or to supply a city of 100,000 people for more than a year without replenishment.

They have built 4,295 miles of new water mains, aqueducts or distribution lines, and re-

paired 1,458 miles additional, and 288,131 consumer connections have been installed or repaired.

They have built 6,299 miles of storm and sanitary sewers, and repaired 1,966 miles additional. These range from six- to eight-inch laterals to trunk lines and outfalls 10 feet in diameter. Service connections provided or repaired: 180,030. This mileage of sewers would be adequate for the complete service of 100 towns of 10,000 population each.

Sewage treatment plants have been built to the number of 243, enough to serve a population of over 1,000,000, and 151 others have been improved. In addition: 37,938 new cesspools, 3,883 septic tanks, chiefly in rural areas where other disposal systems were not available.

Water plants constructed total 60, with im-

provements to 63 others. These can serve a total of 6,375,000 persons.

Pumping stations—252 new, 103 improved. Manholes and catch basins—156,323 new, 88,912 repaired.

Work in this general field relates, in its public significance, either to public health or conservation. The improvements above, being urban in character, relate to health.

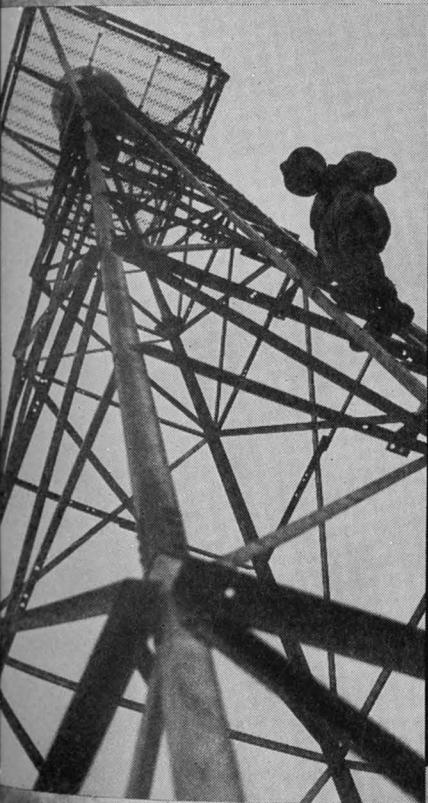
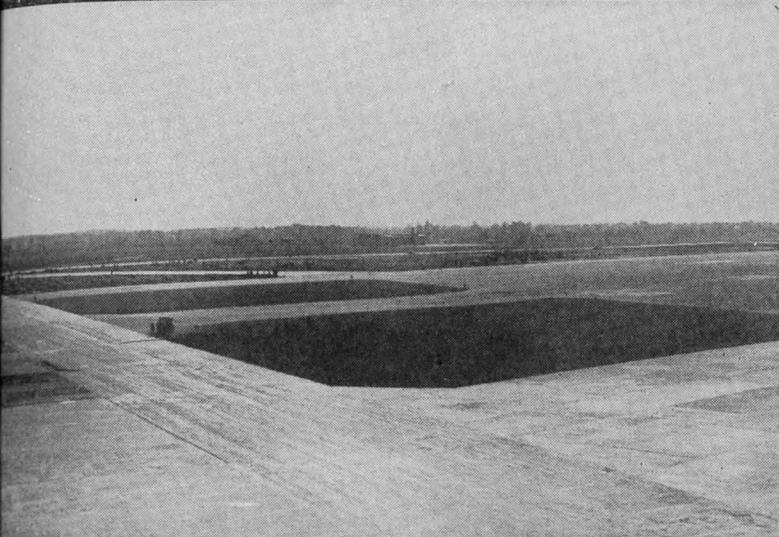
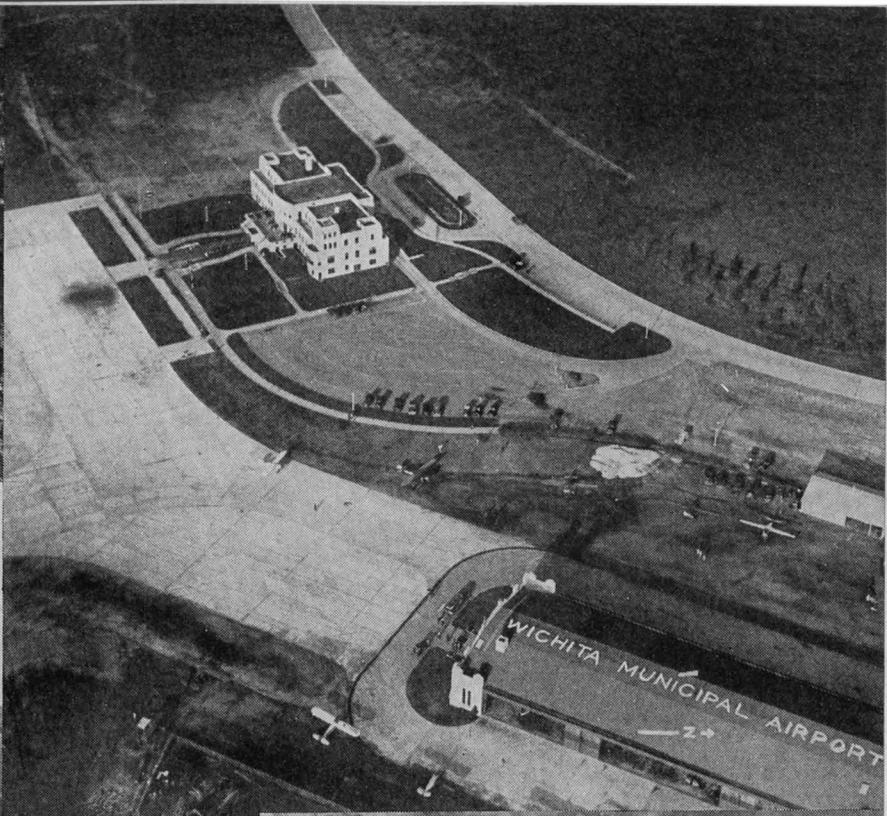
The sealing of 7,777 abandoned mines, to stop pollution of American streams with acid from the shafts, is both a health and a conservation matter, which will be discussed under the latter heading, as will the construction of 3,504 storage dams, principally in drought areas.

For general drainage purposes, WPA workers have dug over 1,000 miles of new ditches and laid 700 miles of new drainage pipe, in addition to renovating 6,500 miles of existing ditches. The total area drained is in excess of 8,500,000 acres.

Perhaps the most dramatic benefits from WPA water supply and sanitation work have been gained by the small cities and towns, traditionally unable to construct such facilities or, at least, adequate ones. But with the WPA offering to pay the wages of their own needy local workmen, many officials hastened to provide the necessary materials. Water systems, in particular, offer little or no financial problem because of the local revenues they produce.

ADDENDA

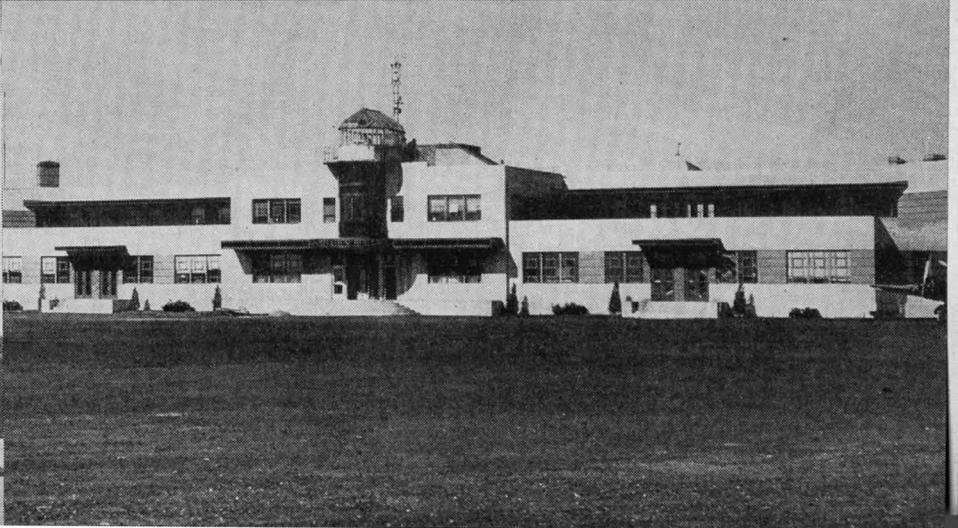
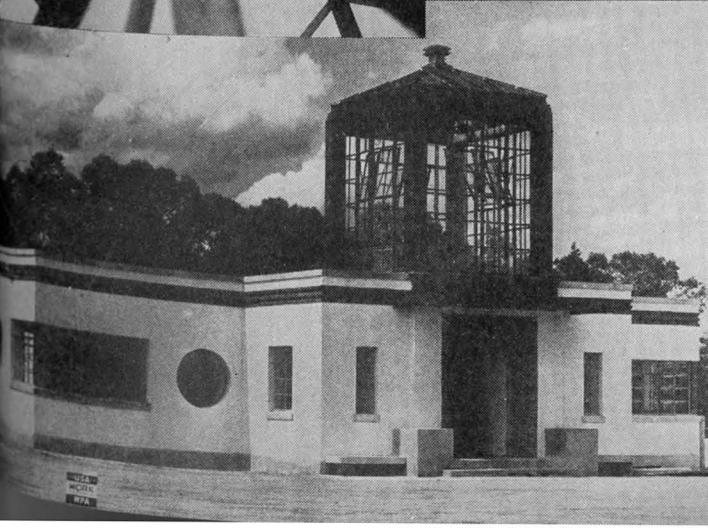
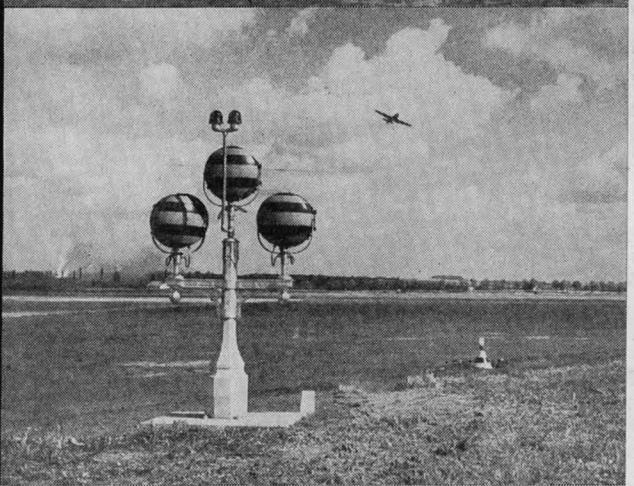
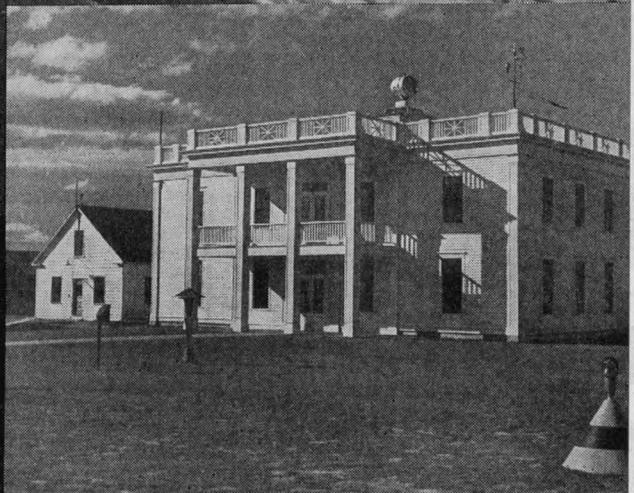
The CWA and FERA work-relief programs, predecessors to the WPA, built or reconditioned almost as much additional mileage of sewers and water mains as is shown above. The total for the three programs is over 15,000 miles of storm and sanitary sewers, 10,000 miles of water mains, 6,000 treatment plants (including sewage, water, garbage incinerators, and septic tanks), 1,100 pumping stations, nearly 12,000 storage dams, reservoirs, tanks, and cisterns, and the drilling of 9,500 public wells, principally in the drought areas. For all types of drainage—roadside, mosquito control, and general—workers under the three successive programs have dug or rehabilitated a total of more than 104,000 miles of ditches.

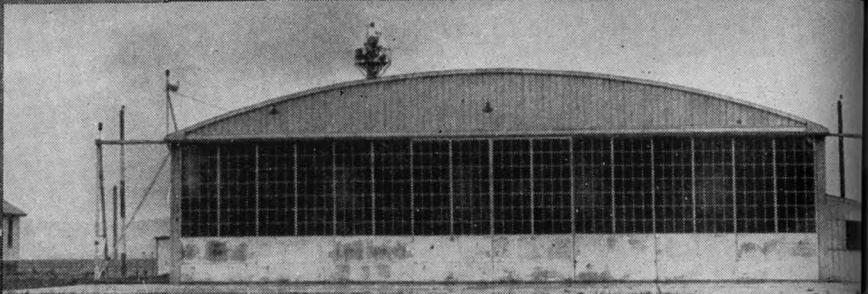
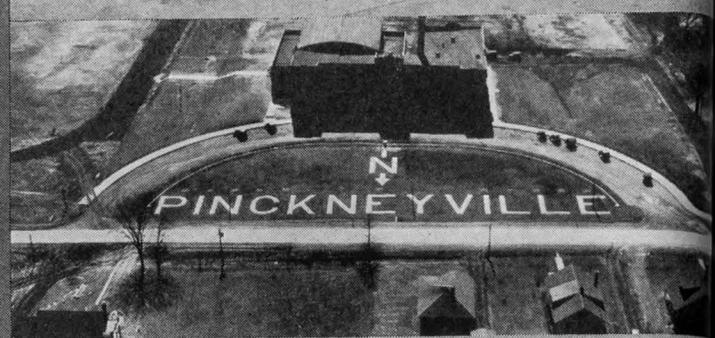
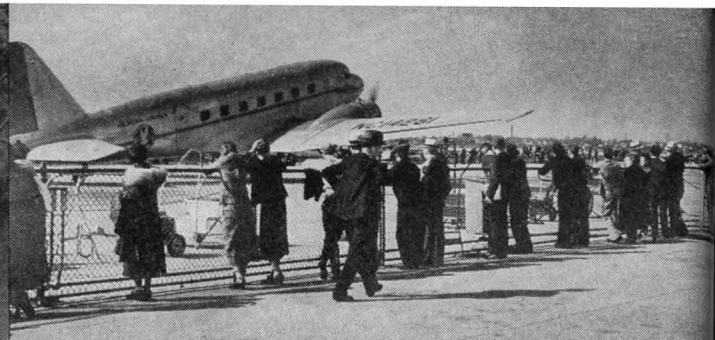


AVIATION

WPA aids to aviation include:

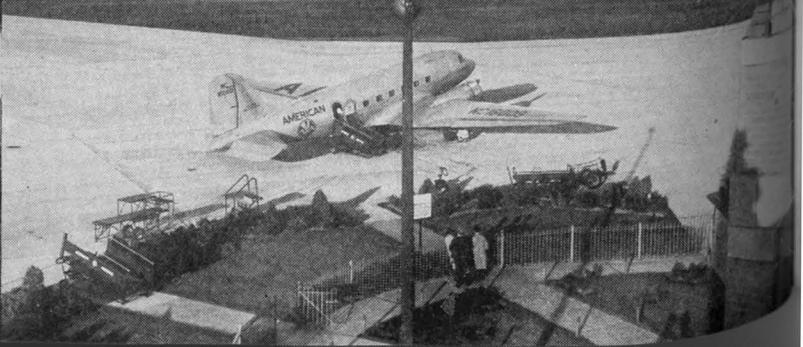
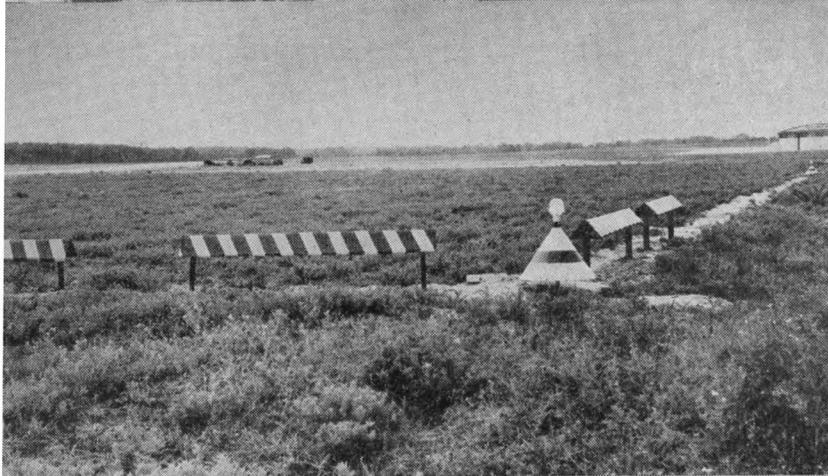
- Roof marker • Florida
- Airport improvements • Kansas
- Concrete runways • Ohio
- Administration building • Maine
- Airport beacon • Mississippi
- Floodlights • Pennsylvania
- Administration building • New Hampshire
- Administration building • New Jersey





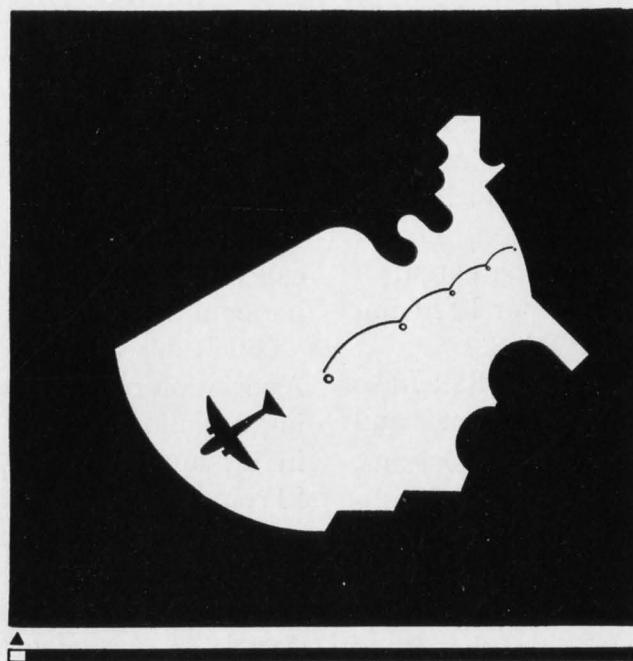
WPA aids to aviation include:

Sea and land plane base • *Florida*
Airport • *Illinois*
Ground marker • *Illinois*
Hangar • *Wyoming*
Runways • *Illinois*
Boundary markers • *Florida*
Administration building • *Mississippi*
Hangar • *New Hampshire*
Airport • *Massachusetts*



INVENTORY

The WPA's completed work on 266 landing fields has aided American municipalities in their desperate struggle to keep ground facilities abreast of the phenomenal growth in the size and speed of transport airplanes.



Aviation—2 percent of total program

WPA workers have constructed 130 new landing fields and improved 136 others, embracing a total area of nearly 34,000 acres.

They have constructed new runways totaling more than 200 miles in length, and repaired or improved 72 miles additional. These runways range from 50 to 350 feet in width.

They have built 73 new hangars and completed improvements on 75 others, as shown under the section on Public Buildings, as well as constructed several score administration buildings and other lesser airport structures. The new and improved hangars are capable of housing more than 1,900 aircraft.

They have installed lighting facilities on 276 airports, athletic fields, or other outdoor areas requiring high illumination, and erected 36 air

beacons of both the visual and radio beam type.

To assist aviators in getting their bearings while in flight, WPA workers have painted or constructed 8,357 air markers—large signs on the roofs of buildings or on the ground which can be read from the air, giving the location of the marker and of the nearest airport.

Federally paid WPA manpower from the relief rolls was made available to local communities at a time when American municipalities in many cases had found themselves unable to continue their airport development because of reduced tax revenue. Hundreds of them were able, however, to provide local funds for materials and equipment, and these applied for airport projects. Locations and general plans were passed upon for technical flaws by the

Bureau of Air Commerce, while counsel on the general program was given by the War and Navy Departments concerning national defense, as well as by the Post Office Department concerning air mail routes.

WPA airport improvements range from major facilities for several score of the Nation's largest terminals to simple clearing and leveling of emergency landing fields in hazardous flying areas.

Examples of its major improvements include construction of the bituminous landing mat at Cleveland airport, the largest single piece of paving in the world; construction of the administration building and huge public hangar at Newark, the Nation's busiest terminal; and extensive improvement to Bolling Field, important Army post in Washington, D. C. There is scarcely an airport on the country's entire airline system which has not been improved in some respect by the WPA.

In Chicago and San Francisco, in Salt Lake City, Fort Worth, and Boston, in St. Louis and Detroit, in Kansas City and New Orleans, Charleston and Akron, Pittsburgh and Washington—on literally hundreds of American airports, these workers who couldn't find private jobs have built a wide variety of needed facilities. Under the sponsorship of the city of New York, they are building the great new terminal at North Beach, on Flushing Bay, adjacent to the World's Fair grounds.

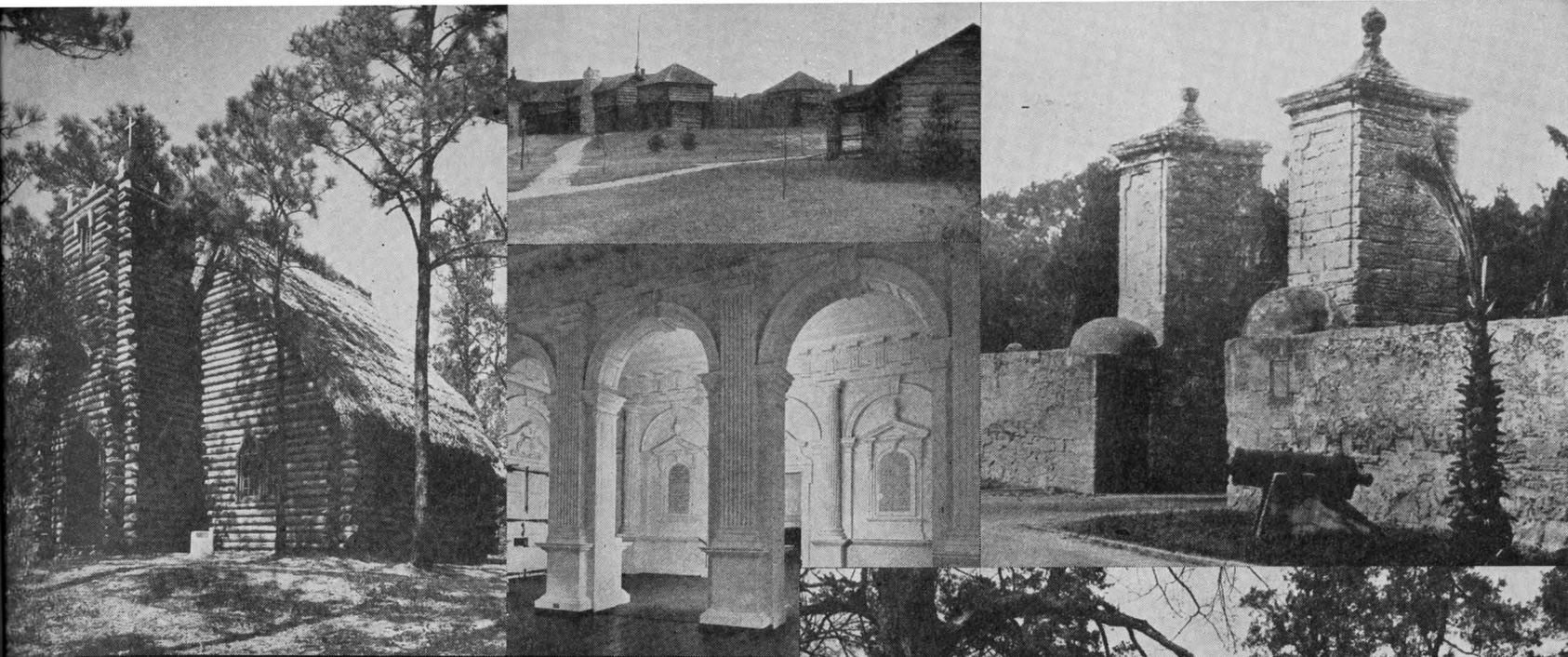
Such projects provide a high proportion of labor for unskilled manual workers in large-scale grading and drainage operations, while skilled workers such as engineers and draftsmen also are needed.

Of this airport and airway program, the late Major General O. Westover, Chief of the Army Air Corps, said on July 7, 1937: "You are apparently making excellent progress, and everywhere I go I have heard the most favorable comment upon the progressive work being accomplished." W. H. Gannett, Maine publisher and flying enthusiast, said, "I don't know of any development work undertaken by the Federal administration that is more important or of greater lasting benefit to the general public." Harry W. Colmery, National Commander of the American Legion in July, 1937, called the program "a basic contribution to the national defense."

Gill Robb Wilson, President of the National Association of State Aviation Officials, following a Nation-wide tour of these projects, said in his annual report on December 2, 1937: "From either the standpoint of original construction or improvement on already existing airports, the majority of those WPA projects which we visited and inspected represent a full decade of normal growth of aviation ground facilities. Both air commerce and national defense owe a debt of sincere gratitude to the Works Progress Administration."

ADDENDA

While airport work of a somewhat heavier type has been carried out under the WPA than under the CWA and FERA, the earlier programs operated projects on more than 1,200 landing fields of all classes. The three programs, taken together, have built 750 new fields and made needed improvements on nearly 750 others.



HISTORIC SHRINES

Sites of WPA projects to preserve historic shrines include:

Ft. Raleigh State Park • *North Carolina*

Ft. Recovery • *Ohio* Independence Hall • *Pennsylvania*
City Gates • *St. Augustine, Florida* The Hermitage • *Tennessee*

Dock Street Theatre • *South Carolina*

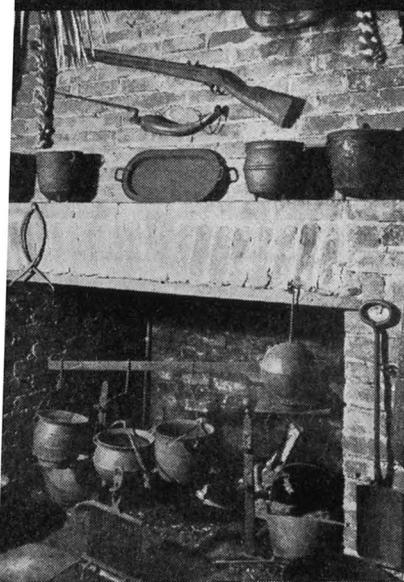
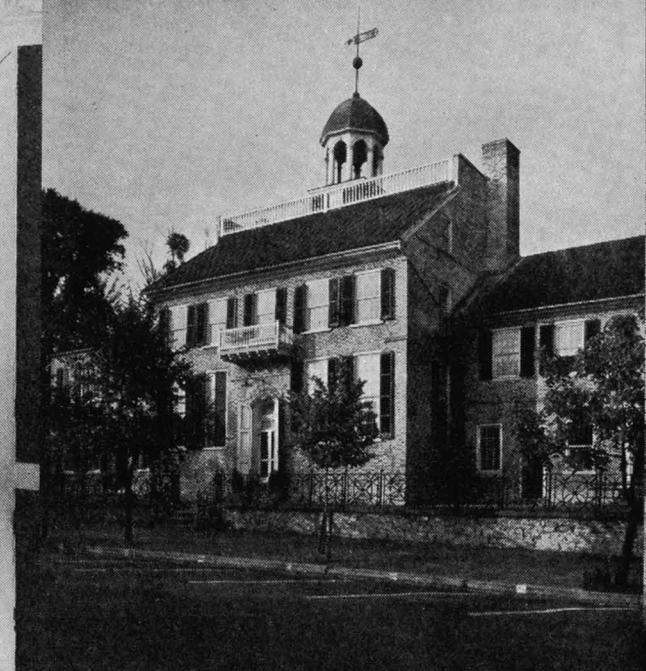
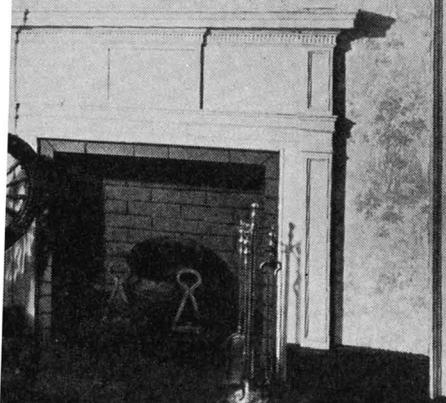
Trent House • *New Jersey*

The Pontalba Building • *Louisiana*

Statue of Liberty • *New York*

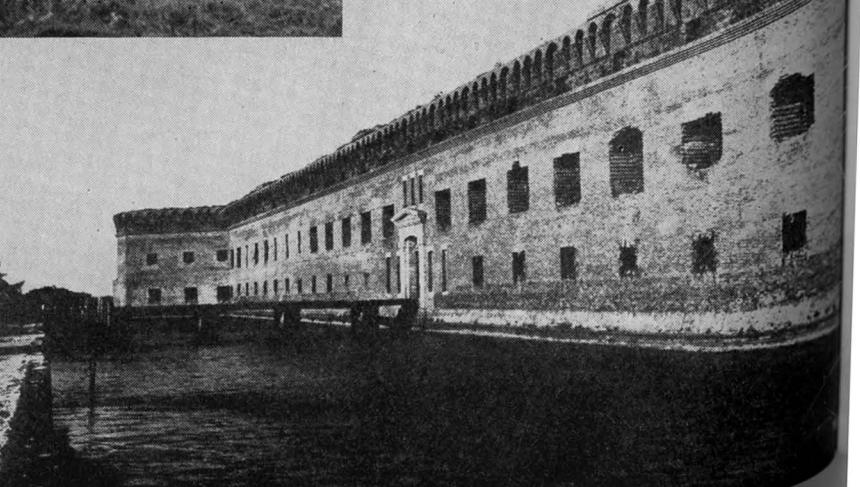
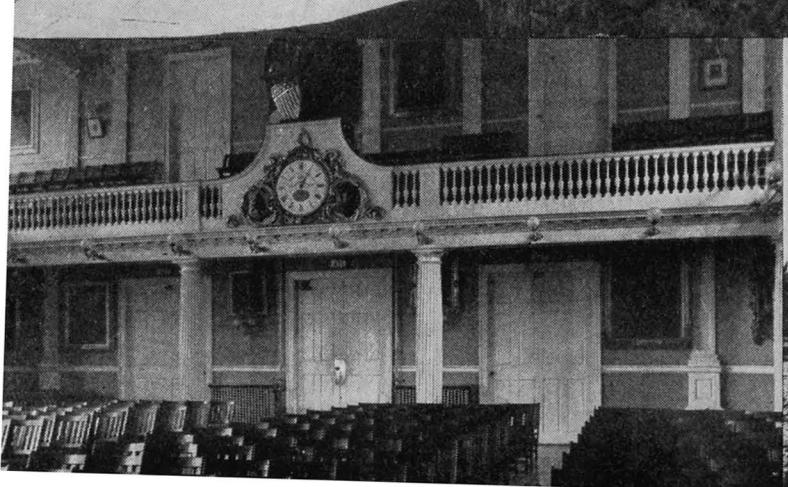
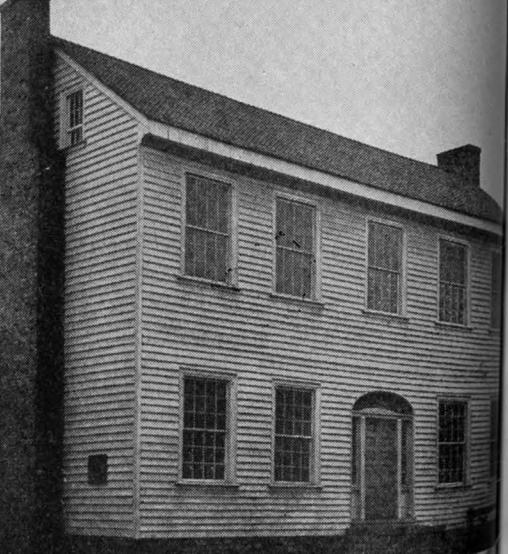
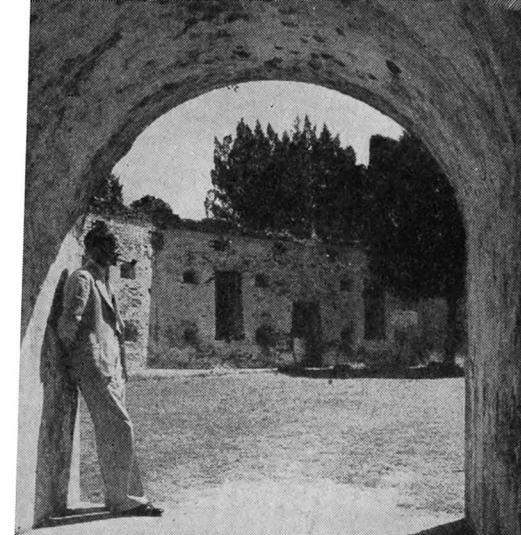
Tuzigoot Restoration • *Arizona* Ft. Negley • *Tennessee*





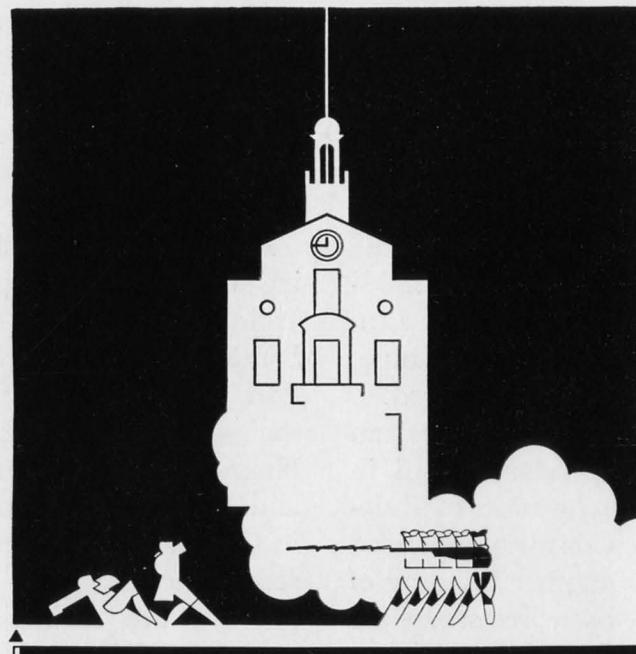
Sites of WPA projects to preserve historic shrines include:

Flag House • *Maryland*
Old Court House • *Delaware*
Jumel Mansion • *New York*
The Cabildo Fireplace • *Louisiana*
Ft. Niagara • *New York*
Fort Pike • *Louisiana*
Lincoln Village • *Indiana*
McDowell House • *Kentucky*
Faneuil Hall • *Massachusetts*
Fort Jefferson • *Florida*



INVENTORY

Many an American community, busy with the problems of today and tomorrow, had put off the restoration of a cherished historical shrine. WPA work on hundreds of these shrines has prevented them from becoming ruins.



Included under the heading, "Public Buildings"

When local officials found their own jobless workers available, at WPA pay, they hastened to provide materials and start the rehabilitation of old forts, old homes, and other sites at which significant bits of history once were enacted. Often a historical association or some other agency had begun to restore a shrine and then had been unable to complete the work, until Federal aid was made available.

Every period in America's history is represented, from the days of Indian supremacy to yesterday, in the scores of restorations that have been made by the WPA.

The broken walls of Tuzigoot Pueblo in Arizona have been excavated and partially rebuilt as they were when an agricultural race dwelt there two centuries before Columbus discovered

San Salvador. An ancient Mandan Indian settlement has been reconstructed in North Dakota, and a village of the Narragansetts in Rhode Island.

For 350 years all that remained of Fort Raleigh, site of "The Lost Colony" on Roanoke Island, North Carolina, was the earthwork outlining its central blockhouse. Now replicas have been built of the original stockade and dwellings. Fort Raleigh was the first English settlement in the New World and the birthplace of Virginia Dare, first child born of English parents in America.

Fort Niagara on Lake Ontario has been held successively by four nations—the Iroquois, French, British, and American. Nothing remains of La Salle's early palisade, but several

buildings erected in 1725 have been restored in accordance with the original plans found in French War Department files.

Nearly two centuries after its destruction by fire the Dock Street Theatre, first playhouse in America, has been accurately reconstructed at Charleston, S. C.

Early Spanish structures in the South and West have not been neglected, among them the San Gabriel Mission in San Bernardino County, Calif., and the much older Mission San Jose, "most beautiful, most prosperous, and best fortified of all Texas missions," at San Antonio.

Dozens of 18th-century shrines have been preserved. Among these is the 200-year-old New Castle Court House in Delaware, oldest continuously-used chamber of justice in the country. Included also are two Boston buildings—Faneuil Hall, "Cradle of American Liberty," and Massachusetts' Old State House, before which the Boston Massacre occurred.

Linked even more closely with the American Revolution is famous Independence Hall in Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was adopted, the Constitution agreed upon. Besides this, many another building of that stirring period has been restored—the Jumel Mansion in New York City, used as headquarters by Washington, later home for a time of Aaron Burr and visited by such distinguished foreigners as Joseph and Jerome Bonaparte, Louis Philippe, and Talleyrand; Trent House in New Jersey, home of the founder of Trenton, where Washington, Lafayette, and Rochambeau were entertained; and "Rockingham," at Rocky Hill, N. J., where Washington wrote his farewell address to the army.

Associated with the War of 1812 is Fort Sewall in Marblehead, Mass., off which the frigate *Constitution*, popularly known as "Old Ironsides," was once obliged to take refuge. The Flag House in Baltimore also has been repaired. Work has been done on The Cabildo, that handsome Louisiana building in which Jackson was honored after the Battle of New Orleans and in which Lafitte the pirate was imprisoned.

One of the most stately shrines which the WPA has helped to preserve is "The Hermitage," last home of Andrew Jackson, near Nashville, Tenn. Far different in appearance are the crude log houses in the Pioneer Lincoln Village at Rockport, Ind.

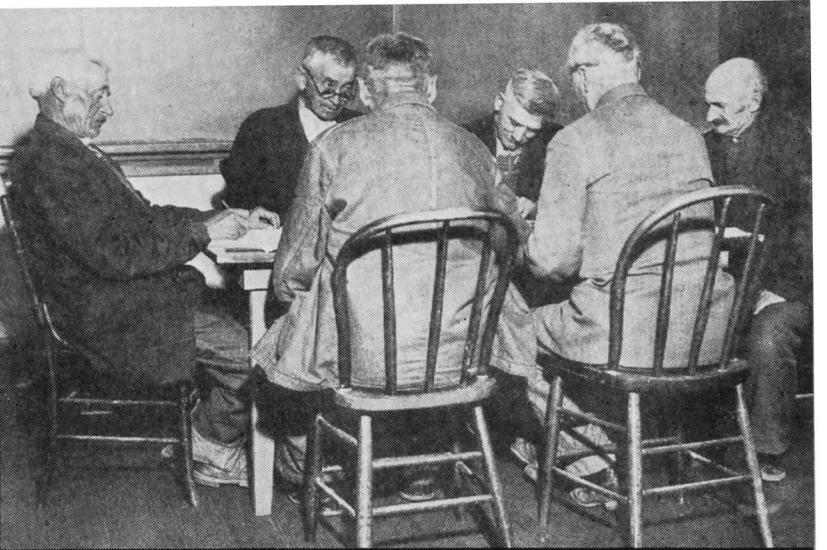
The Civil War is represented by several forts, of which two are outstanding—Fort Negley at Nashville, built by impressed slaves and strongest Federal fortification in the South, and Fort Jefferson on the Dry Tortugas Key off Florida. It was at the latter, American Devil's Island of the period, that an obscure Maryland physician named Samuel A. Mudd was incarcerated. He had set the leg of John Wilkes Booth, unaware that his patient was Lincoln's assassin.

Among many battlefields and outposts marking this Nation's expansion are Texas' San Jacinto Battleground, where Houston defeated Santa Anna and his Mexican Army in 1836; Fort Nisqually, early trading-center of Hudson's Bay Colony at Tacoma, Wash.; Forts Holmes and Wayne in Michigan, Forts Casper and Bridger in Wyoming, and Fort Vasquez in Colorado. All these have been restored or reconstructed.

There are shrines also to such men as Audubon, painter of American birds. For him a museum has been erected at Henderson, Ky. In the same State, at Danville, the Ephraim McDowell House has been restored, home of the pioneer surgeon who performed the first ovariotomy. Work has been done at Westerville, Ohio, on the house in which Benjamin R. Hanby composed the Civil War song, "Darling Nellie Gray." Restored is the clapboard house at Camden, N. J., in which the Good Gray Poet, Walt Whitman, spent the last years of his life.

Coming down to our own century, the boyhood home of aviator Lindbergh has been turned into a museum, its grounds into a State park, near Little Falls, Minn.

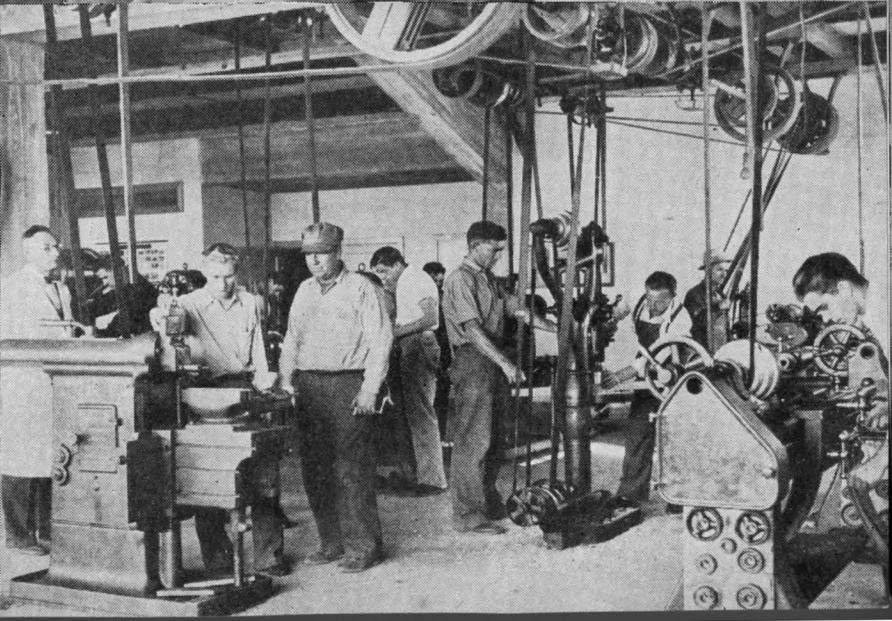
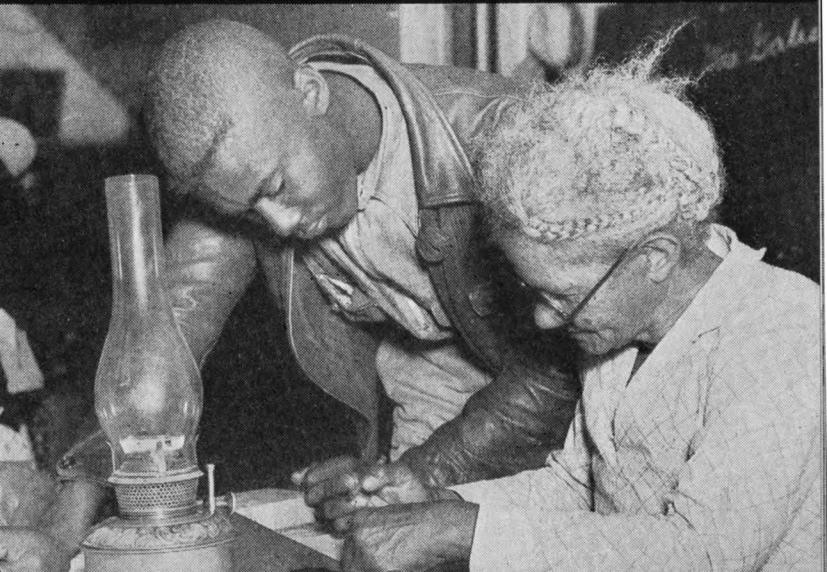
Such colossal monuments as the stone shaft at Bunker Hill, Grant's Tomb, and the Statue of Liberty have been repaired, have had their grounds beautified, or have been otherwise improved.

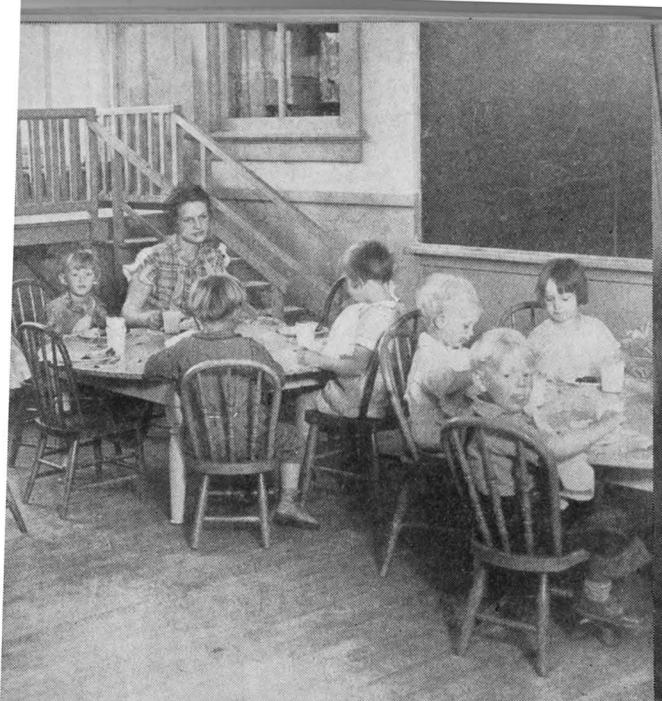


EDUCATION

WPA educational projects include:

Learning English • *California*
Americanization class • *Nebraska*
Pattern-making trade class • *New York City*
Workers' discussion group • *California*
Learning to write • *Louisiana*
Shoemaking trade class • *Pennsylvania*
Mechanical shop trade class • *Arizona*





WPA educational projects include:

Three nursery school scenes:

Midday meal • *Pennsylvania*

Play period • *District of Columbia*

Keeping clean • *Arkansas*

Parent education group • *District of Columbia*

"Off to School" • *Louisiana*

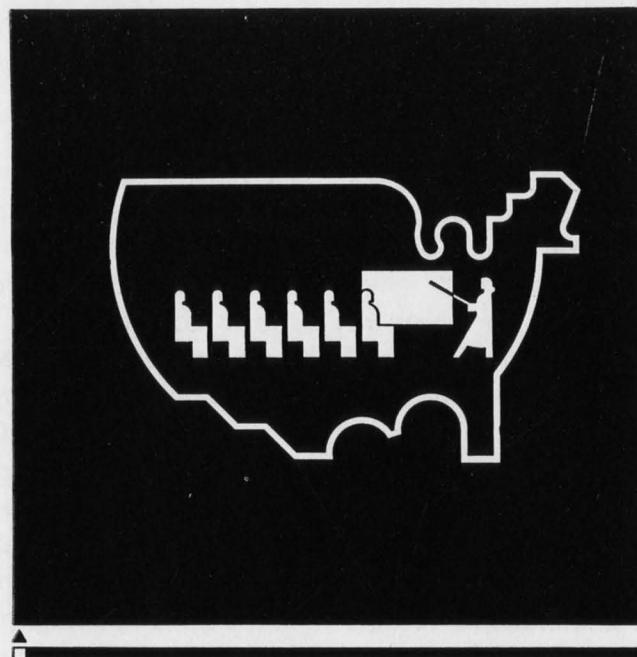
China painting class • *California*

Music class • *Colorado*



INVENTORY

The WPA Education program has given work in their own field of experience to tens of thousands of unemployed teachers, keeping them fit to return to non-relief jobs, and through these teachers has brought new educational opportunities to millions of citizens.



Education—2 percent of total program

In March 1938, 34,097 persons were employed on WPA educational projects throughout the country, about 95 percent of whom had been taken from local relief rolls. Under these teachers were enrolled a total of 1,542,021 persons in adult education classes, and 44,190 young children in nursery schools. In addition, 903,912 persons were attending other meetings, such as forums and lectures.

Operating through the established State agencies of education, on the principle that education is a function of the States rather than the Federal Government, the program has placed its emphasis on adult education and upon nursery schools, not only because these fields are above and below the usual

range of public school service, but also because they are fields in which the depression years had brought out urgent educational needs.

The 1930 census showed that 4.3 percent of all Americans 10 years old and over are illiterate. Other studies indicate that if those are added whose knowledge is so meager that it is useless for any practical purpose, 8 to 10 percent of our people are cut off from written communication or from information through the printed word.

Such people, on the whole, have the lowest earning power and so the least consuming power. Unnecessary sickness is prevalent among them. Their children are retarded in school because of the intellectual poverty of

their homes, and are usually the first to leave school. They are dangerous to a democracy, in that they are easy prey to propaganda and exploitation, and in times of depression, many of them quickly become public charges.

In this field, WPA classes have enabled more than 1,000,000 illiterate American men and women to master a practical knowledge of reading and writing.

Many of the more than 200,000 persons reported currently in literacy classes are also candidates for citizenship, and to these the WPA teachers are offering courses designed to provide an understanding of the responsibilities, principles, and ideals of democratic government. In November 1937, the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization gave official recognition to these classes by directing examiners to give consideration to certificates of their completion.

But bare literacy is only the beginning of education, and many other types of adult need are being met by WPA classes and forums. Many men and women whose schooling was cut short early in life now want to continue their education. As a result, 353,503 persons are enrolled in 25,570 classes teaching a wide variety of general subjects. More than 300,000 others are taking cultural and creative courses in order to develop constructive leisure-time interests.

The WPA education program includes "workers' education" classes and public affairs forums, to foster and increase popular understanding of today's economic, political, and social problems which affect the welfare of all citizens. More than 95,000 persons attend the various "public affairs" classes, and 60,000 more attend forums or other meetings.

For children of low-income families, from 2 to 5 years of age, the WPA operates 1,494 nursery schools, with an enrollment of 44,190 children. Each child is given a well-balanced service covering health and nutrition, play and social development. More than 200,000 children have benefited from these services. Education also is given to parents of the children.

Women who work on WPA projects and wives and mothers who must provide for fami-

lies from meager budgets which must be stretched to the limit to cover the vital necessities—133,000 of them—are being taught about foods, clothing, nutrition, health, and household management. More than 60,000 others attend classes in child behavior and development, and family relationships.

Undoubtedly the greatest contribution of the WPA in occupational training is by means of actual work on projects. But the education program has provided teachers for the training of foremen, for instruction in safety and first-aid, and for a wide variety of training in occupational skills. Moreover, more than 200,000 persons are enrolled in 12,303 classes which offer either brush-up courses for experienced workers, or more thorough training in the less technical vocational fields.

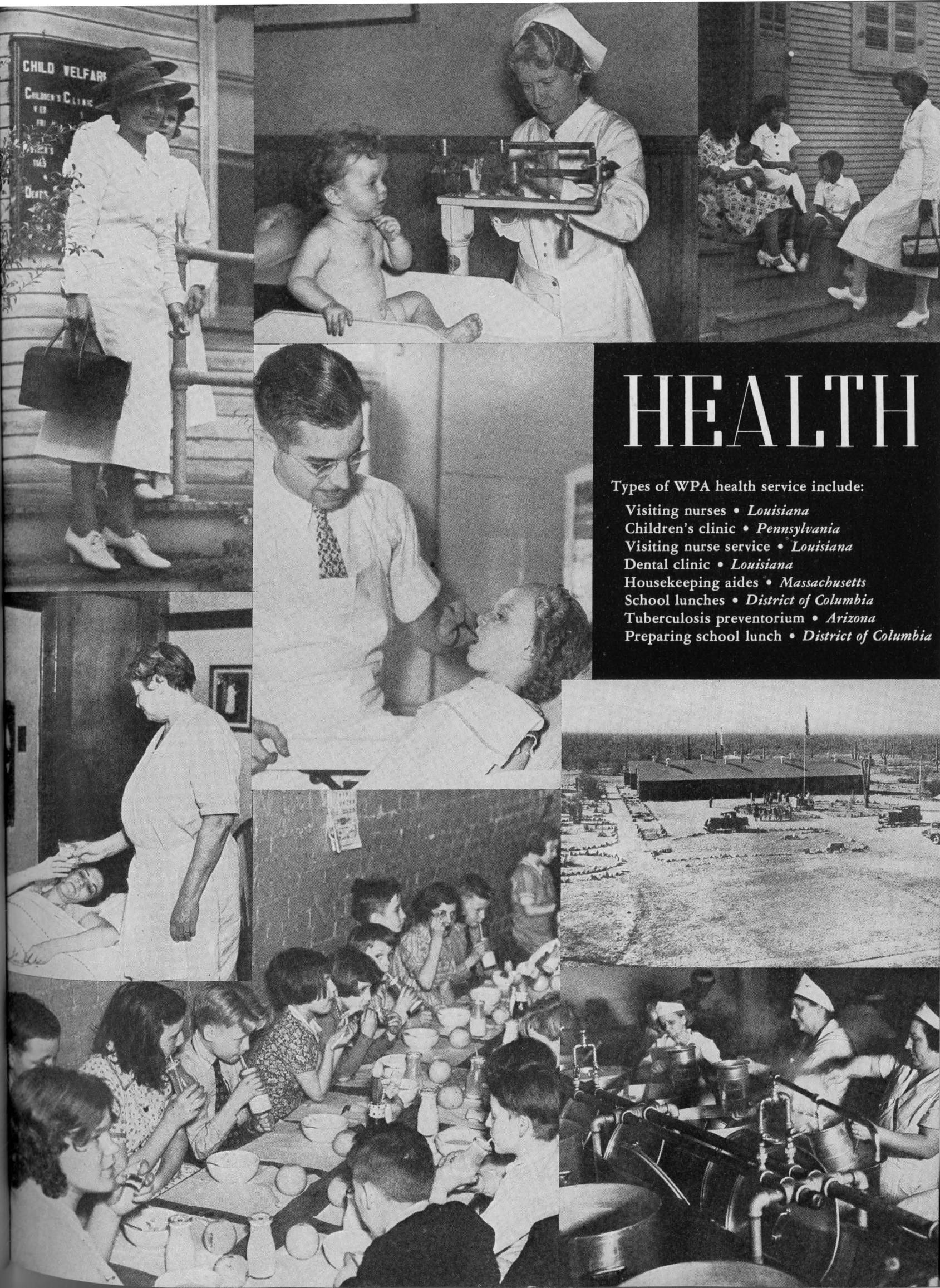
From the standpoint of the teachers themselves, the program has enabled thousands to return to permanent non-relief jobs, not only by improving their training and enlarging their experience, but also by demonstrating the need for extension of State and local educational services, thus creating more jobs.

Lester K. Ade, Pennsylvania's State Superintendent of Public Instruction, finds that "the demonstrated values of the service have been recognized by many public school officials, who have taken over the program as an integral part of the functions of the public schools."

Floyd I. McMurray, Indiana State Superintendent of Public Instruction, finds the program has created "a general demand that the work be permanently continued as a part of our State education."

"In my judgment," says Director George D. Stoddard of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, "a historical perspective far removed from emergency needs will assign to the WPA well-earned credit for advancing the frontiers of American education."

Mark Starr, educational director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, adds: "The WPA education program has encouraged participation by labor unions in the study of labor problems and, in my judgment, has made a notable contribution to the elimination of social illiteracy."



HEALTH

Types of WPA health service include:

Visiting nurses • *Louisiana*

Children's clinic • *Pennsylvania*

Visiting nurse service • *Louisiana*

Dental clinic • *Louisiana*

Housekeeping aides • *Massachusetts*

School lunches • *District of Columbia*

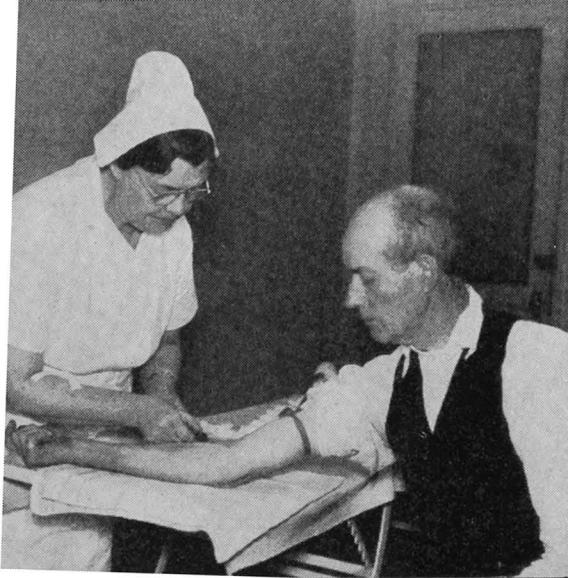
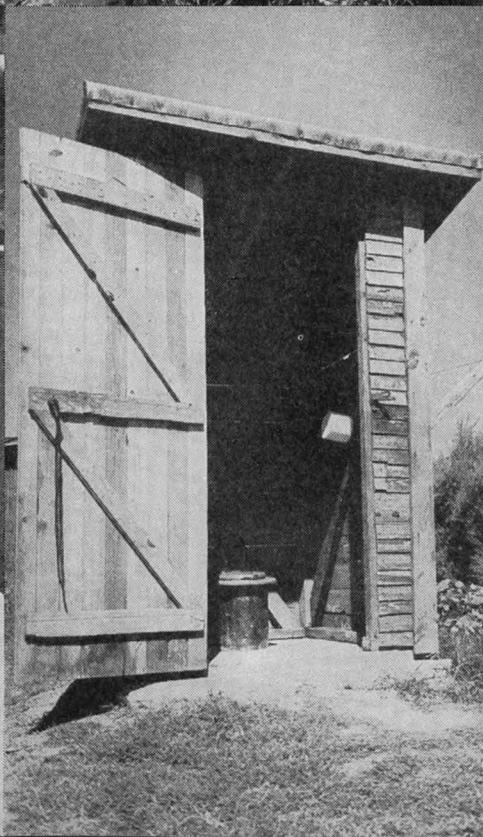
Tuberculosis preventorium • *Arizona*

Preparing school lunch • *District of Columbia*



es of WPA health service include:

is service for cripples • *New Jersey*
therapeutic bath • *New Jersey*
alaria mosquito control • *Arkansas*
rainage for mosquito control • *Tennessee*
health clinic • *Pennsylvania*
at control • *Louisiana*
lood test • *Kentucky*
community sanitation • *Alabama*
aboratory tests • *New York*



INVENTORY

Through a wide variety of WPA health projects, millions of needy men, women and children are able to obtain both preventive and curative medical assistance, ranging from personal care to broad public health work such as malaria control.



Health—3 percent of total program

Aside from the actual hospital construction listed previously, the broad public-health program of the WPA falls in three major types: Professional medical, dental, and nursing care; non-medical activities to preserve health, such as school lunches and household aides; and preventive campaigns such as the drive against malaria in the South by means of swamp drainage.

Doctors, dentists, and nurses, when taken from the relief rolls and given WPA jobs, found local officials eager to establish projects which would employ them at their professions in the service of the millions of unemployed who could not pay for medical care. Such projects, always operated under the supervision of local public health authorities, performed these services on an impressive scale.

Nearly 2,000 medical clinics and dental clinics have been conducted or assisted by WPA workers at which almost 1,000,000 persons have received free treatments.

Medical examinations have been given by WPA doctors outside of clinics to over 1,300,000 persons who had no money to pay for them. Well over a million of them were children.

WPA nurses have made 213,450 group inspections and examined over 2,000,000 persons, in addition to which they have made over 2,450,000 visits to the homes of the needy. A total of 3,053 such nurses have assisted in the clinic program, while nursing aid was given at 638,972 immunizations.

The WPA's school-lunch program is not so much a professional as a practical health service, though dieticians have been employed in

it where they were found on relief rolls. It was begun because, at the same time that many hungry children were thronging the public schools, there were also many needy women seeking WPA jobs whose only previous experience had been as housewives. These women were, however, well qualified to prepare and serve hot, nourishing noon lunches to school children. Local communities, organizations of parents, and even the more fortunate children were glad to supply foodstuffs. In some places, any child was free to bring whatever his home larder afforded.

Under this plan, over 129,000,000 hot lunches have been served—enough to provide every elementary school child in the Nation with lunches for a month.

In many homes, when sickness, injury, or other misfortune overtakes the housewife, there is no money to hire someone to help—someone to hold the home together. Yet there were available on the WPA rolls thousands of women whose only training had been homemaking. Local agencies have utilized their services under the supervision of home economists or nurses, and sent them out to meet acute human needs.

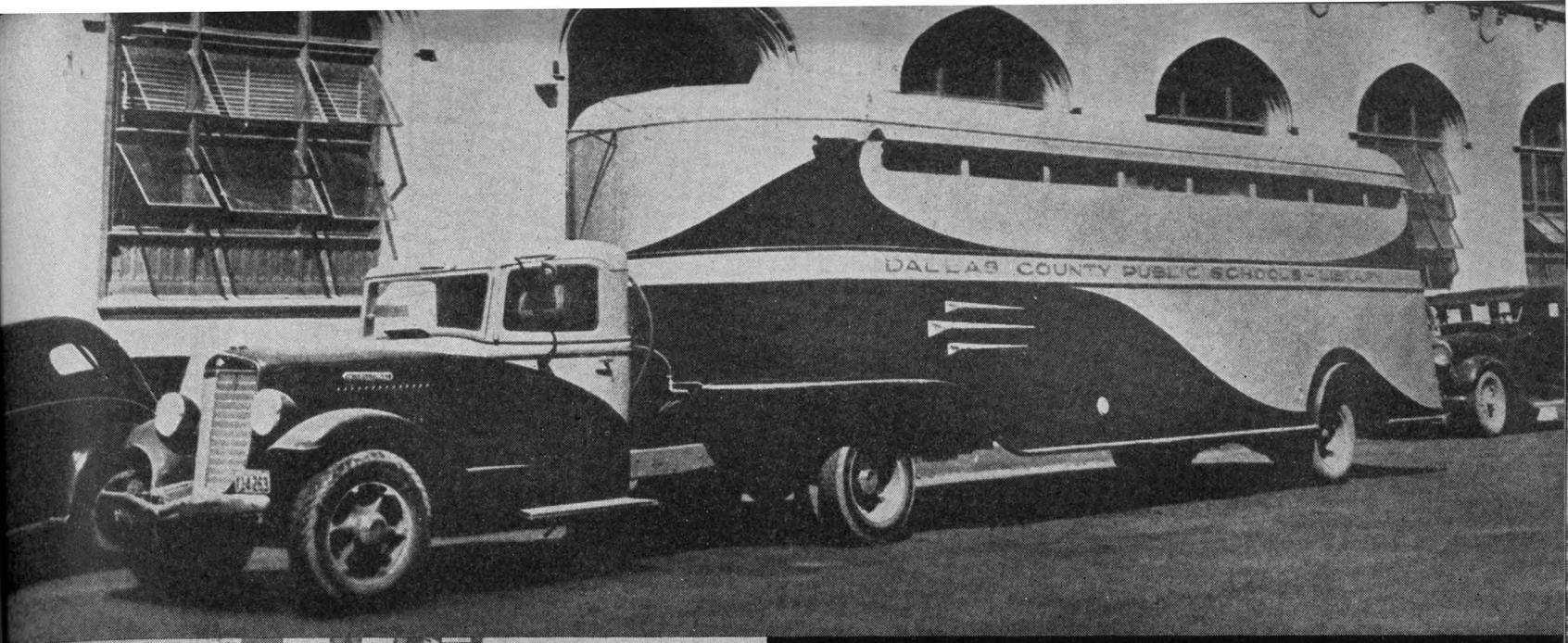
The WPA calls such women "housekeeping aides." They have aided 663,513 families in distress, and made a total of 4,020,548 visits to families facing serious emergencies.

One of the important construction campaigns in the interest of public health has been the construction by WPA workers of 865,955 sanitary toilets to replace unsanitary ones. Many entire communities have welcomed such facilities to help rid themselves of filth-born disease.

Another has been the drainage of 1,097,001 acres of mosquito-breeding swamps, mostly in 16 southern States, to combat malaria. A small army of WPA workers has accomplished this under the direction of the United States Public Health Service, by digging almost 6,000 miles of ditches and spraying over 1,200,000 gallons of oil. Of this activity Surgeon General Thomas Parran has said: "WPA malaria control activities in the South affect the lives of 15,000,000 people. Their ultimate value will many times exceed the total of all relief expenditures in that area. It is not too much to say that the progress of malaria control has been advanced 30 years beyond the point it would have been without the WPA program."

ADDENDA

Under the CWA and FERA programs which preceded the WPA, the principal health contributions were large-scale drainage of malaria swamps and construction of sanitary toilets. More than half a million such toilets were built previous to the WPA, making a total for the three programs of 1,440,000. CWA and FERA workers also ditched and drained over 250,000 acres of mosquito swamps, according to the Public Health Service, so that the three programs eliminated almost 2 million acres of malaria swamps.

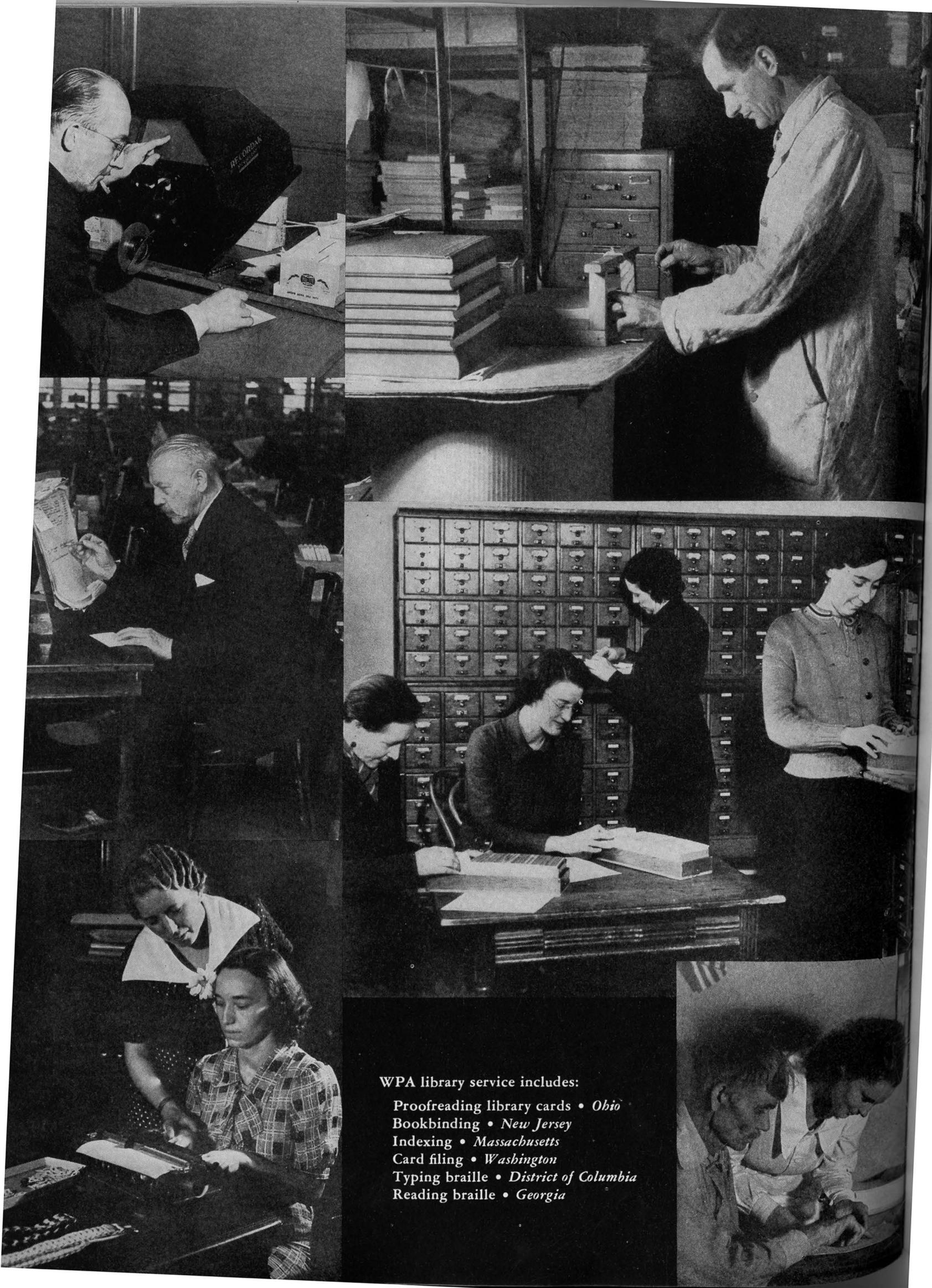


LIBRARIES

WPA library service includes:

Bookmobile • Texas
Library extension • Kentucky
Pack horse library • Kentucky
Traveling library • Iowa
Rural library service • Ohio



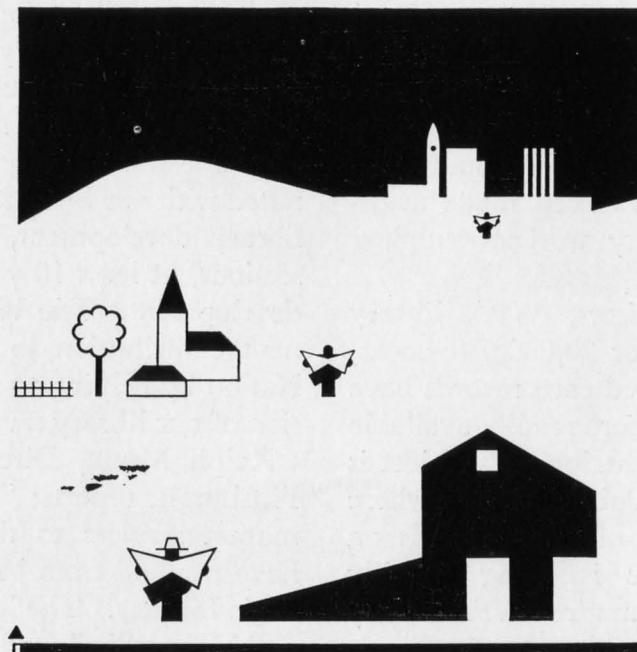


WPA library service includes:

Proofreading library cards • *Ohio*
Bookbinding • *New Jersey*
Indexing • *Massachusetts*
Card filing • *Washington*
Typing braille • *District of Columbia*
Reading braille • *Georgia*

INVENTORY

Existing city and rural library systems over the United States have been enlarged by the addition of 3,535 new branch libraries and 4,502 reading rooms which are staffed and kept open for public use by WPA library workers.



Libraries—1 percent of total program

Not only have WPA professional workers and clerks brought books into the homes of millions of people who have not had access to regular library services, but also they have created a demand for more and more reading for relaxation and for study.

WPA personnel also has made possible the establishment of 1,164 so-called Traveling Libraries, through which many means of conveyance are used to bring books into the remote rural sections of the country.

Where roads are good, the book-truck known as the "bookmobile," manned by WPA workers, makes regular stops, usually at country schools. In some localities the school bus, rigged up with shelves of books, is routed for book service when not scheduled to carry school children.

In the mountainous regions, WPA library assistants on horseback carry saddlebags filled with books along almost impassable trails to isolated homes. By motor, horseback, and even by boat, WPA library workers are supplying immeasurable aid in reducing the figure of 40,000,000 people without library service in the United States.

Economical and effective library service is being and has been developed on a county-wide and State-wide basis through the help of the WPA. Illinois, Ohio, Mississippi, Arkansas, and South Carolina are taking advantage of WPA personnel to demonstrate library service plans, the effectiveness of which could not have been tested without the substantial increase in library staffs afforded by WPA pro-

fessional and clerical workers. In rural Cook County alone, outside of Chicago, are 18 small new libraries opened and operated by WPA workers. It is generally conceded that the recent action of the Arkansas legislature in subsidizing State-wide library service was largely induced by the interest created by the 120 WPA library projects throughout the State. Here, as in other localities, WPA library workers have "sold" their small library units to many communities which are assuming the library, and often the workers, as a local responsibility.

Millions of books and other library materials which were stored, unrepairs and unrecorded, because of the depressed budgets of libraries and schools, have been made available by additional library workers supplied by WPA.

Under trained supervisors, WPA library clerks have catalogued over 20,000,000 books, which means that improved card records have made these many books more readily available to readers. A notable "cataloging" project is operating in the Boston Public Library where a much needed revision of book records on some 2,000,000 volumes is being speedily accomplished by several hundred WPA library workers.

About 14,000 libraries, including public and school libraries and school textbook collections, have benefited from the many WPA book repair and reconditioning projects. A total of 33,649,219 books, about one-half of which are school books, have been returned to active service by WPA book repair project workers. This work is done by WPA only if the institution is unable to finance it within its regular budget.

Professional librarians realize that properly

supervised WPA library workers are adding appreciably to the effectiveness of library service over the country.

Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Association, in a letter to the President summarizing reported permanent gains in book service accomplished by the Works Progress Administration, concludes: "This is not intended to be a complete report but it indicates, I think, that WPA book service is proving of more than temporary value and is arousing genuine popular response in rural sections of the country."

Paul A. T. Noon, State Librarian, Ohio State Library, Columbus, states: "We expect that the State-wide library project in Ohio coordinated with our State-aid program will advance library development, especially in the rural sections, at least 10 years ahead of its normal development. The WPA can make a permanent contribution to the cultural life of the Nation by helping to make possible the extension of our library service."

Ralph Munn, Director, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, reports: "Greatly expanded information services to the people of Pittsburgh have resulted from WPA projects in the Carnegie Library. The indexing of local historical and biographical works, the listing of birth and death notices, and the compilation of many subject bibliographies all represent tasks which the Library could never have accomplished with its own staff."

Forrest B. Spaulding, Librarian, Des Moines Public Library, says that "the help of the WPA which came at a time when library appropriations were seriously reduced, made it possible for this library to carry on when, otherwise, much important work would have had to be curtailed."

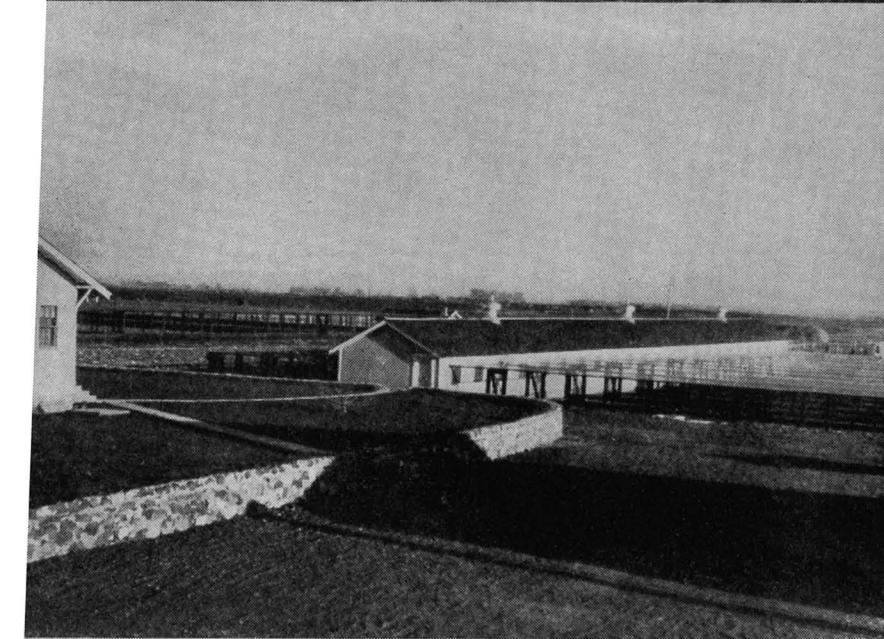
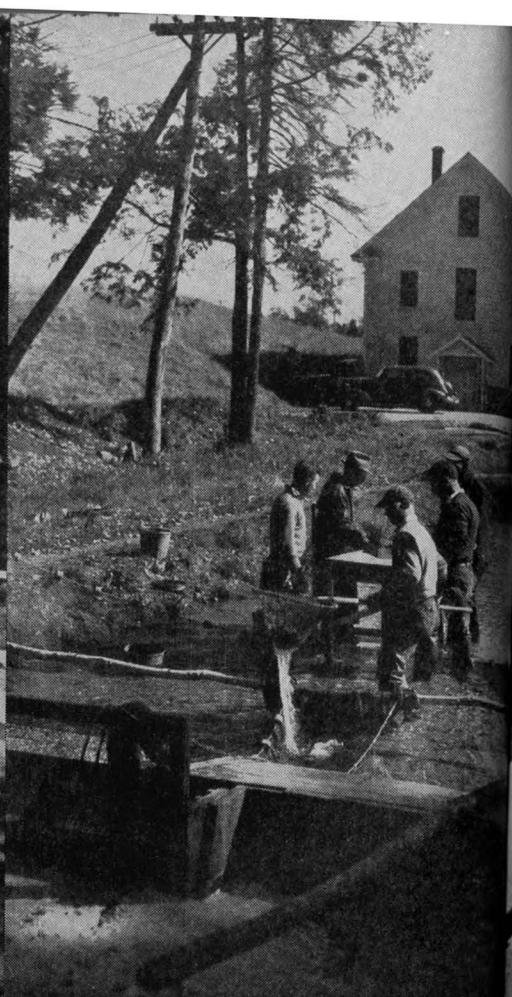
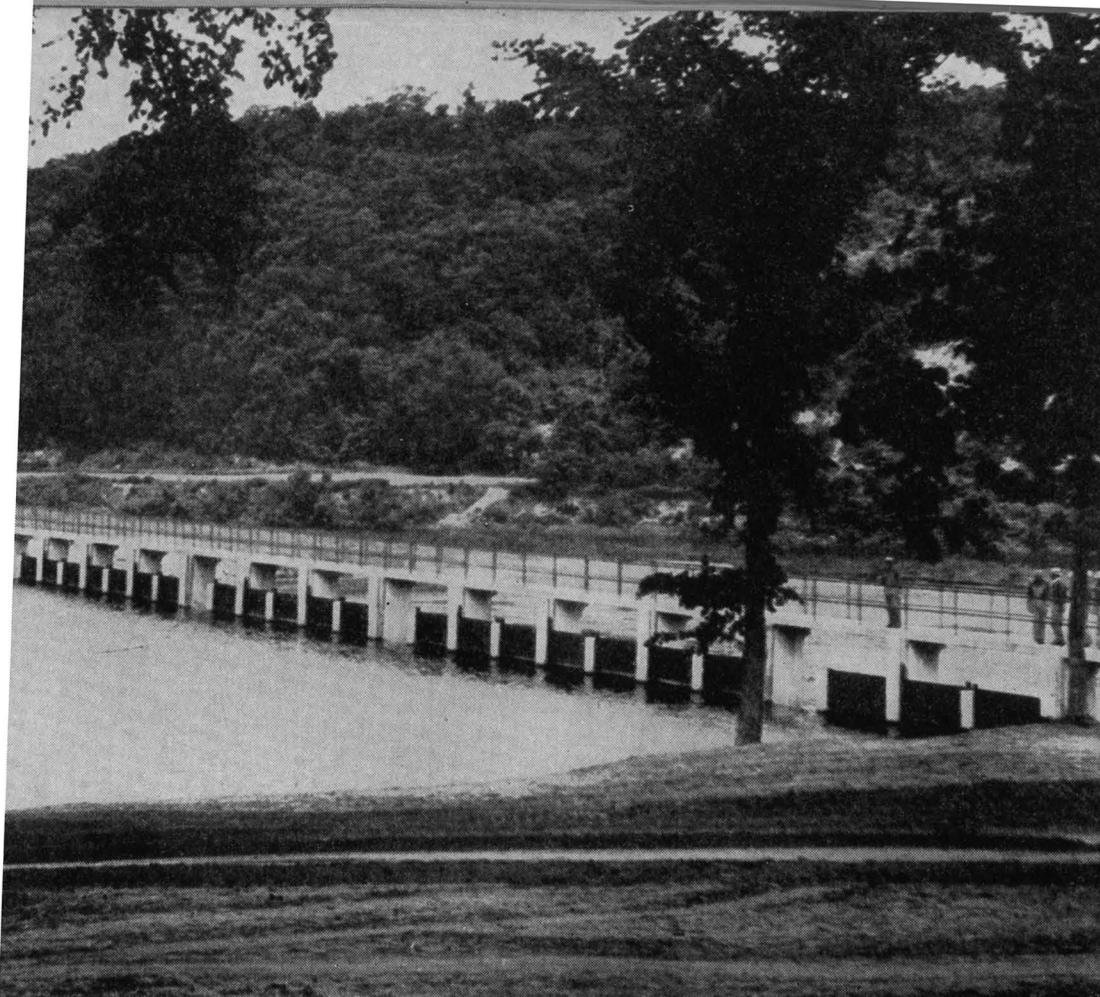


CONSERVATION

Phases of WPA conservation work include:

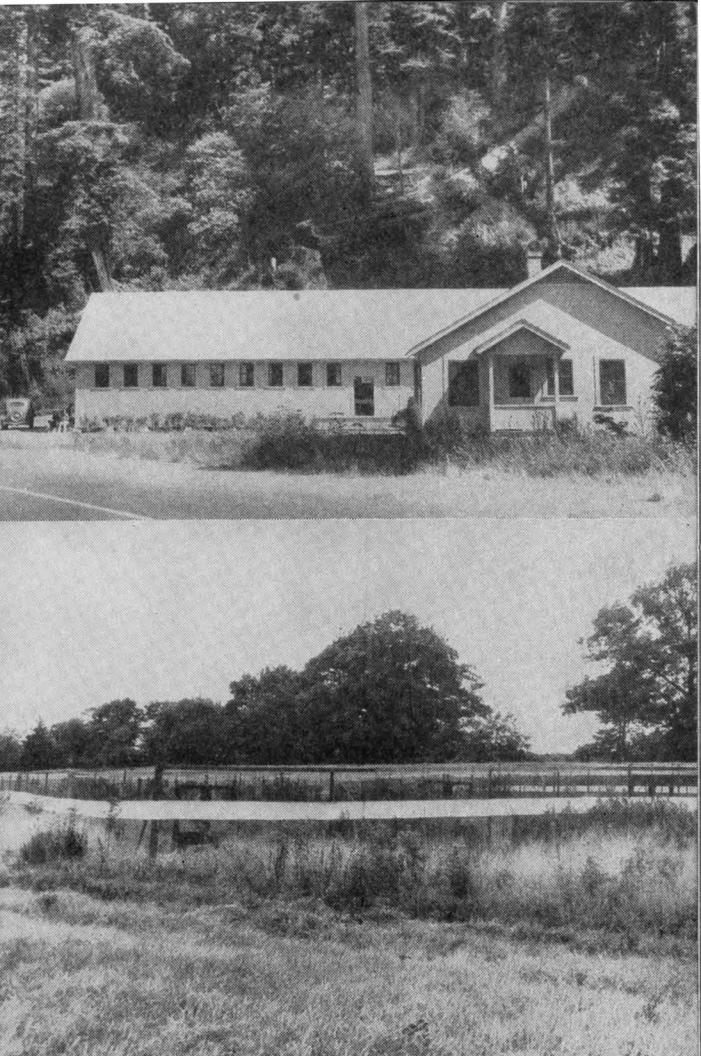
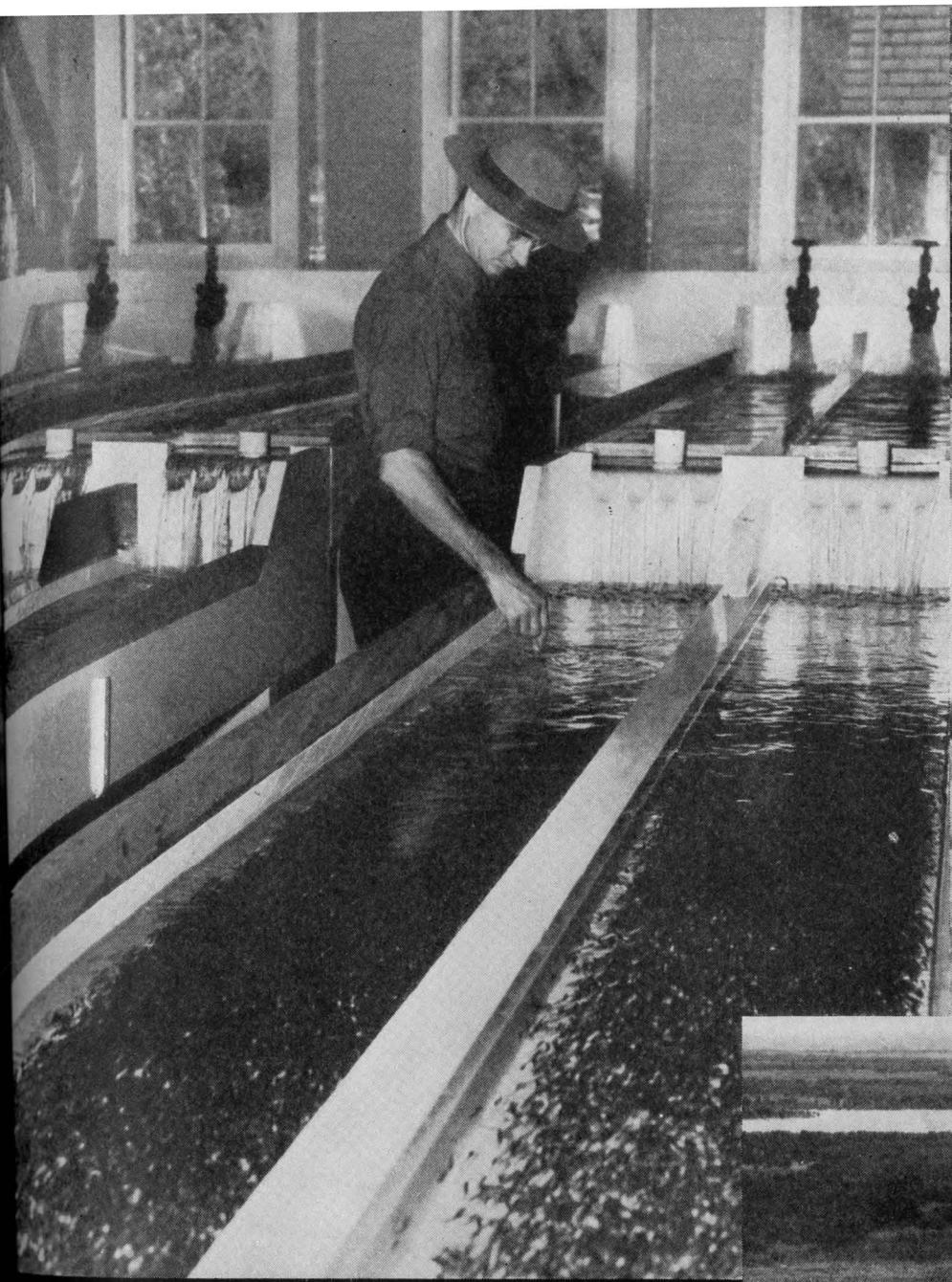
- Tree planting • *California*
- Tree preservation • *Montana*
- Irrigation ditch • *Oregon*
- Tree surgery • *Indiana*





Phases of WPA conservation work include:

Storage dam • *Minnesota*
Fish propagation • *Maine*
Game farm • *Idaho*
Bird sanctuary • *Illinois*
Game farm • *Maine*



Phases of WPA conservation work include:

Fish propagation • *California*

Fish hatchery • *California*

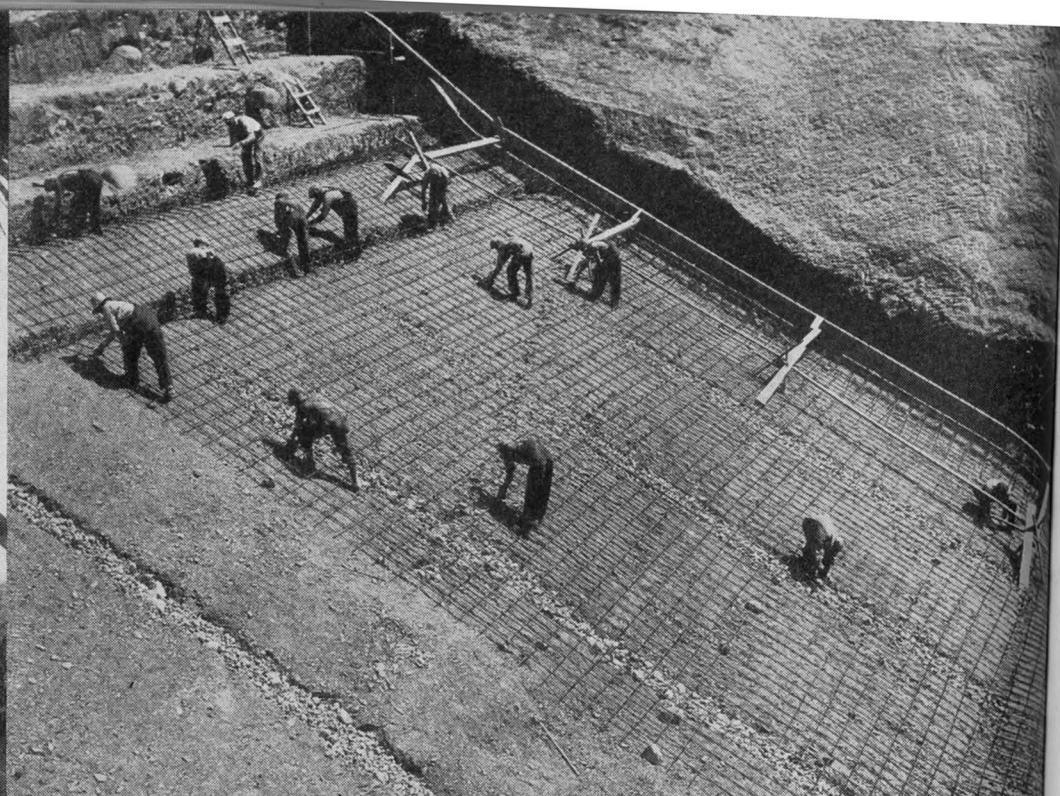
Game farm • *Massachusetts*

Wild fowl refuge • *Louisiana*

Fish hatchery ponds • *West Virginia*

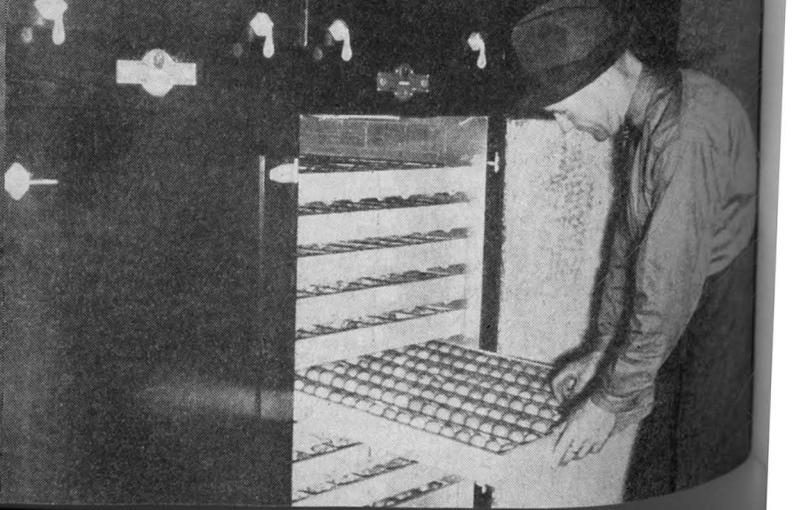
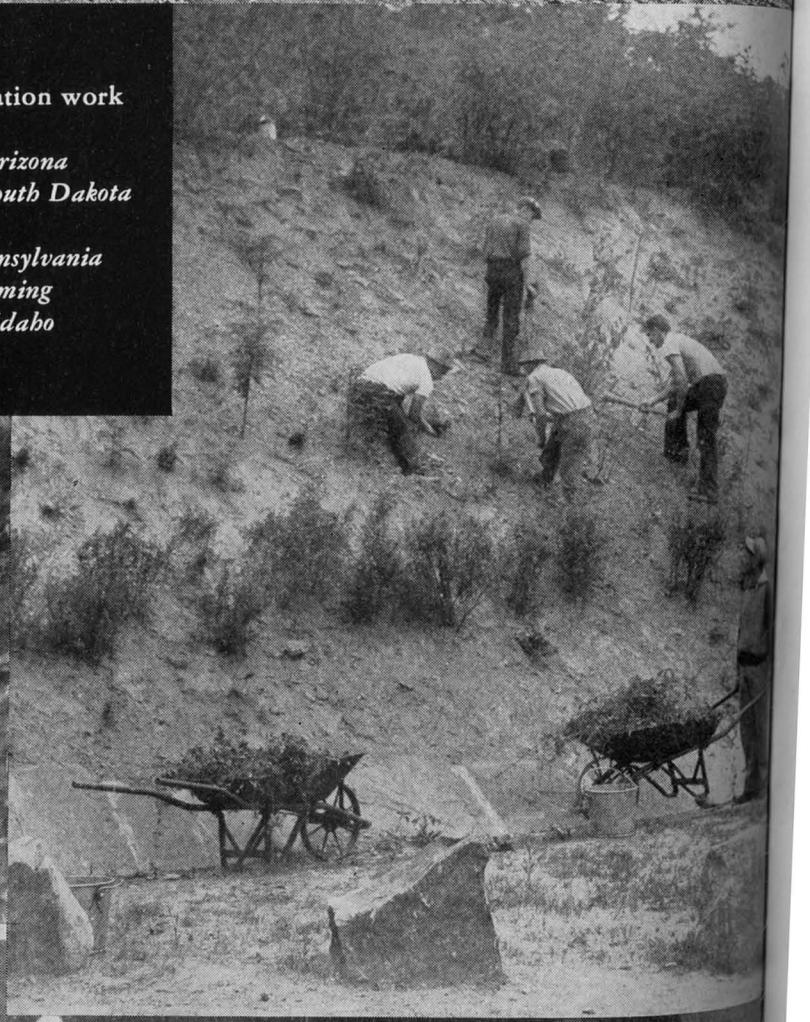
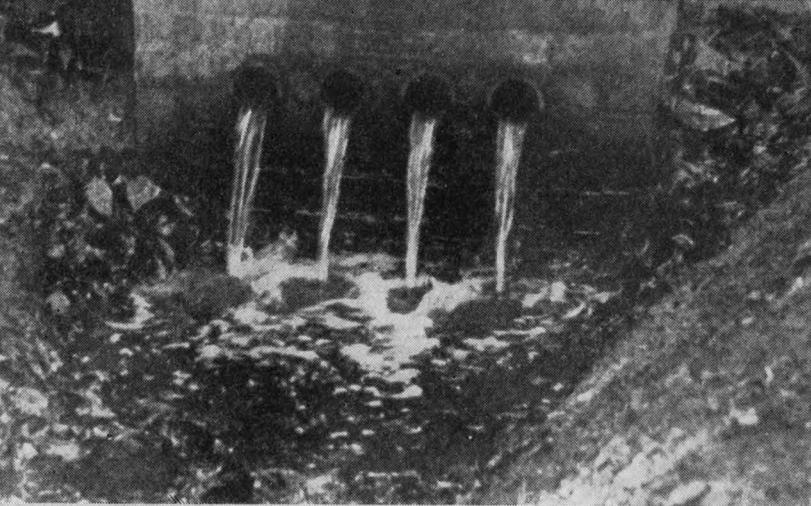
Irrigation dam • *New Mexico*





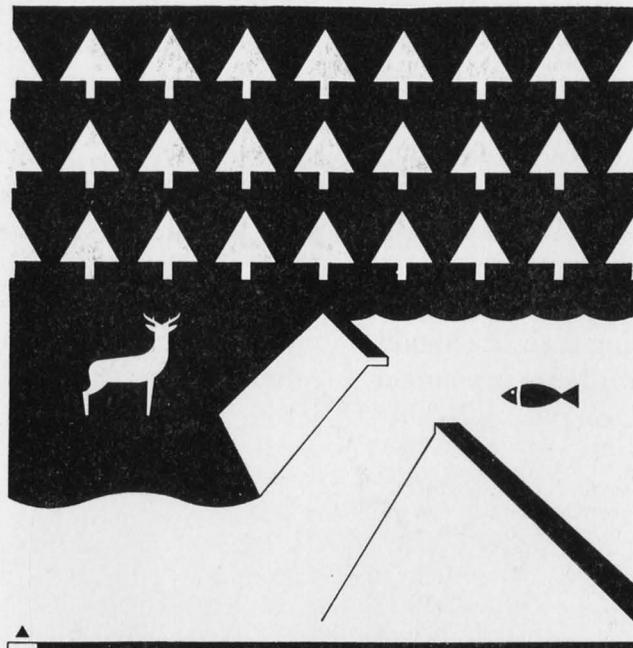
Phases of WPA conservation work
include:

Tree preservation • *Arizona*
Dam construction • *South Dakota*
Mine sealing • *Ohio*
Erosion control • *Pennsylvania*
Cricket control • *Wyoming*
Game propagation • *Idaho*



INVENTORY

The extensive and varied conservation program of the WPA has provided numerous important links in the drive of many Government agencies to check the destruction of natural resources and repair the ravages of former years. It is a program of long-range benefits.



Conservation—5 percent of total program

The front-line battles put up by WPA workers against actual flood and drought will be detailed in another section of the report. The purpose here is to examine their diverse work designed to anchor the lands which are blowing or washing away, to conserve and control water, to stop forest and prairie fire, and to aid in the propagation of wildlife.

Principally in drought areas, the WPA has built 3,504 new storage dams designed to capture spring freshets and retain them for the parching summer, as well as constructing 17,083 other dams, most of them small, for the dual purpose of better water control and of raising the subsurface water levels.

WPA workers have reforested 32,854 acres by planting 13,453,639 trees.

In their work against forest fires they have cleared 1,227 miles of firebreaks, built 32 observation towers and constructed 2,125 miles of fire and forest trails.

Also, by establishing 625 plant and tree nurseries, they have produced and planted an additional 12,559,623 plants and trees.

To improve river and stream banks and control floods, they have built over 170 miles of new levees and reconstructed 375 miles more, in the course of which they placed 17,700,000 cubic yards of earth. They have improved 940 miles of river banks and 3,240 miles of stream beds. They have built 10,601 retaining walls, totaling over 400 miles in length, and improved 2,738 others. They have built 53 miles of canals, exclusive of irrigation canals,

266,935 linear feet of bulkheads, and laid over 4,000,000 square yards of riprap in addition to that on river banks.

To aid in the propagation of wildlife, they have established 819 bird and game sanctuaries, and built 139 new fish hatcheries, with a capacity of over 336,000,000 fingerlings each year. They also have improved or enlarged 81 existing hatcheries.

The sealing of 67,327 openings in 7,777 abandoned mines, thus preventing large quantities of acid from polluting American streams, also is a campaign of significance to fishermen. Experts believe that many streams in the mining areas, from which game fish have been driven, soon may be restocked successfully.

The preparation of 59,013 acres of oyster beds, and the planting of 2,633,143 bushels of oysters, has been carried out at the request of local officials whose aim is to rehabilitate professional fishermen by restoring their livelihood.

The WPA has performed a large amount of tree surgery, involving work on over 1,263,984

trees and the removal of 257,000 others which had become diseased.

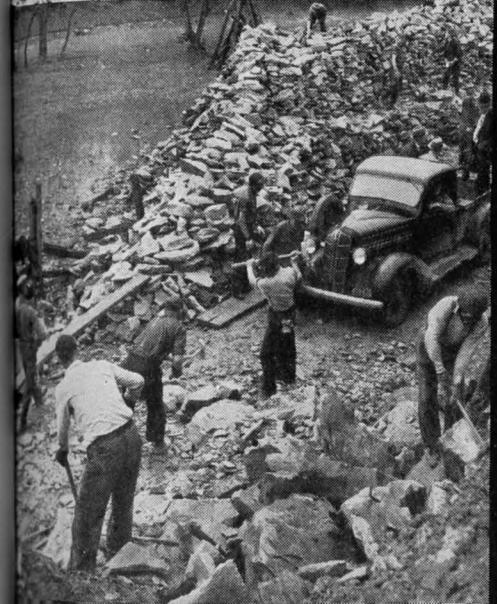
It also has eradicated noxious plants over an area exceeding 6,300,000 acres, and conducted wide campaigns against such insect pests as the Mormon cricket.

In these drives against both insects and weeds, WPA workers have used over 12,000 tons of poison food and 11,700,000 gallons of spray, distributing the latter over an area of 550,000 acres.

For irrigation, 226 miles of flumes or canals have been dug, bringing water to over 120,000 acres, while about ten times as much mileage of existing systems has been rehabilitated, affecting over 1,760,000 acres.

Mostly in the drought area, when water was at a premium, WPA workers dug a total of 1,632 public wells, and reclaimed 1,437 others.

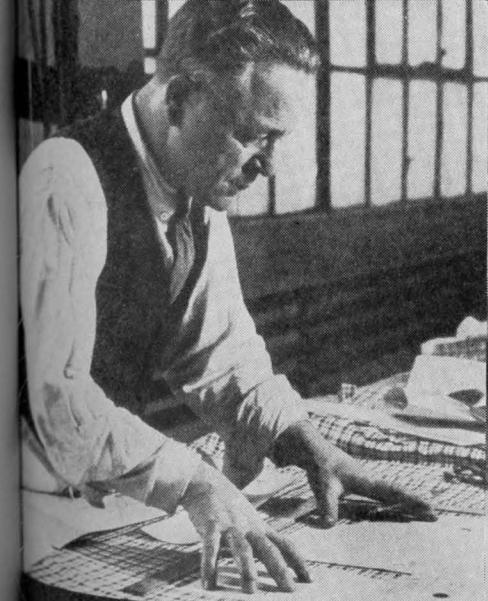
In ports and harbors, they have built 99 docks, wharves, or piers, and reconditioned 139 others. They also have constructed 1,161 jetties and breakwaters.

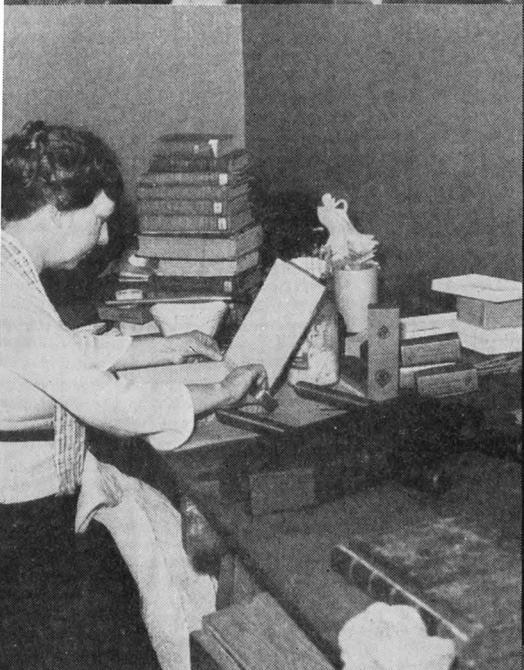


PRODUCTION

WPA production activities include:

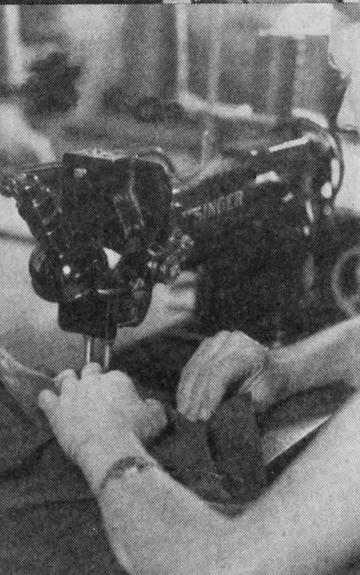
- Gardening • Nebraska
- Canning • Vermont
- Quarrying • West Virginia
- Weaving • Wisconsin
- Pattern cutting • New York
- Hook rugs • Oregon
- Dressmaking • New York
- Furniture repair • Missouri





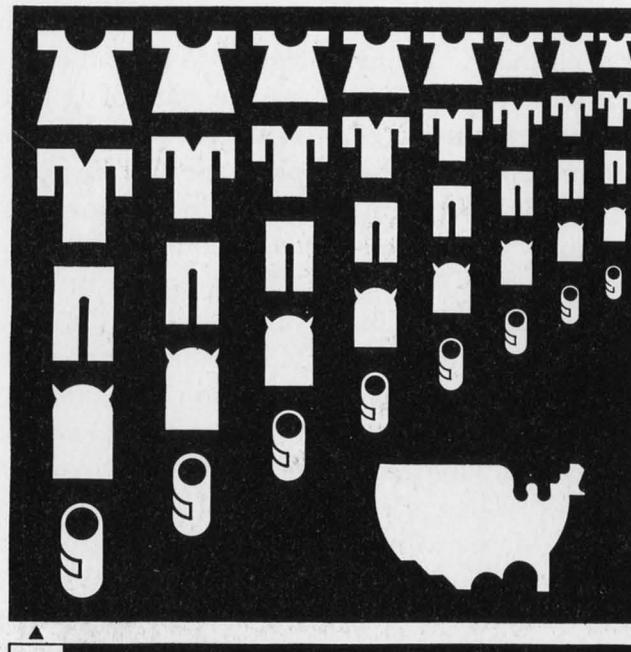
WPA production activities include:

Toy repair • *Montana*
Upholstering • *Ohio*
Bookbinding • *District of Columbia*
Cooking demonstration • *North Carolina*
Leather working • *Kansas*
Mattress making • *North Carolina*
Sewing • *Oregon*
Household training • *Massachusetts*
Toy repair • *Louisiana*



INVENTORY

Thousands of American communities, to provide employment for women and other persons unsuited either for heavy construction or professional work, have sponsored WPA projects for the production of goods and materials. Such work represents about 10 percent of the entire program.



Production of Goods—10 percent of total program

These projects, whether they produced garments or preserved surplus food for free distribution among those unable to buy these necessities, serve the triple purpose (1) of sustaining the workers, (2) of saving or improving their ability, and (3) of reducing the public relief bill to the extent of what these products would have cost.

By far the largest of such groups are the 10,259 WPA sewing rooms in which a small army of needy women, either heads of families or single and "on their own," have produced more than 121,700,000 articles for free distribution by public agencies among the destitute or to tax-supported institutions.

These articles include more than 95,000,000 garments such as shirts, dresses, and underwear. More than 17,000,000 of these have been for men, nearly 25,000,000 for women, 16,000,000 for boys, 22,000,000 for girls, and 16,000,000 for infants.

Other articles include large quantities of sheets, towels, pillowcases, and other linens, while many opportunities have been offered to develop special skills in needlework, weaving, and knitting.

While remarkable ingenuity has been displayed in producing serviceable and attractive garments and articles out of such humble materials as sacking, these projects also have made

substantial textile purchases from private industry. These aggregated over \$40,500,000 through October 31, 1937, or nearly 8 percent of the agency's total expenditure for materials, supplies, and equipment.

Sewing rooms range in size from modern plants employing hundreds of women to small centers with ten or a dozen workers, depending upon community needs and the number of eligible women available. All types of clothing are made, from baby layettes to heavy coats and overalls.

The training often includes lessons in the selection of materials, tailoring, economy in cutting, and the proper care of clothing. Many of the women, previously untrained, are equipping themselves not only to supply the needs of their own families, but also to hold private jobs.

With the workers available through the WPA, many communities have set up seasonal canning and preserving projects to save surplus fruit, vegetables, and meat for relief distribution which otherwise would have been wasted.

Thus large quantities of surplus meat have been saved, while in fruit- and truck-farming areas, during peak seasons, much valuable food has been gathered and processed. The variety has ranged from surplus fish in Maine to molasses in the South. The products of thousands of WPA subsistence gardens, and other gardens operated to supply school lunch projects, also have been preserved.

In all, WPA workers have canned or preserved more than 36,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs.

To distribute these products, as well as over 675,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs made available by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, required still more WPA personnel.

As a result, hundreds of workers have carried out this task for welfare agencies in many communities.

They have distributed, in addition to the foods mentioned above, more than 82,000,000 quarts of milk in liquid or powdered form and nearly 572,000 cords of wood.

Here again, the cost of the services performed

by these WPA workers otherwise would have fallen upon local resources, or the work would not have been done.

In the same general field, workers on shoe and furniture repair projects have collected and rehabilitated over 600,000 pairs of shoes and nearly 900,000 pieces of furniture, subsequently used by people on relief.

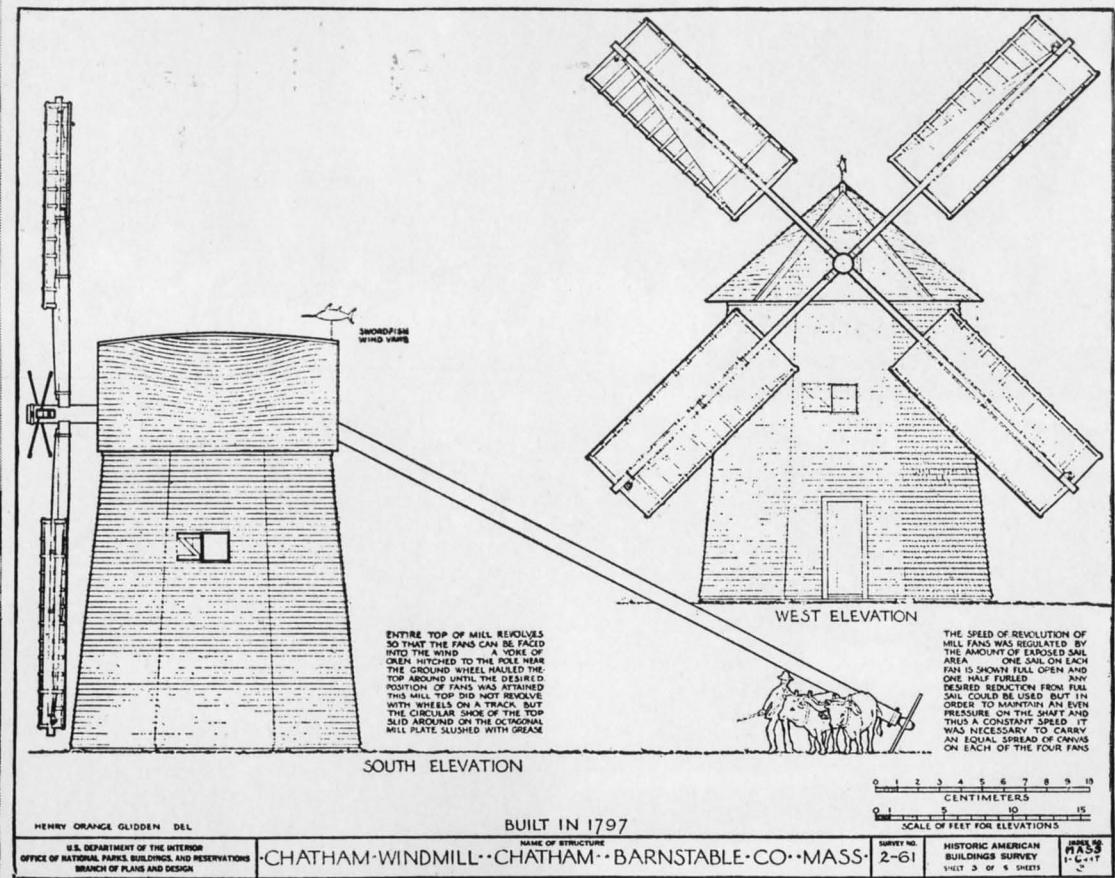
The WPA has enrolled over 15,000 women in training courses for private jobs in the field of household employment.

This program, under which capable and reliable women are trained to perform the various duties of the skilled household worker, is designed to raise the standards of the occupation on the part of both employer and employee. It aims also to place those who successfully complete the training in homes of employers who maintain reasonable standards of work, living conditions, and pay.

Perhaps the most interesting type of goods project which the WPA has been asked to provide is that which renews and preserves age-old arts and crafts, almost lost in this machine age.

In many areas where hand-wrought goods are a tradition, where native materials are used and an older generation still cherishes the patterns and the lore, WPA workers are reviving native handicrafts. The immediate purpose is production of needed articles for hospitals and other public institutions, but the hope is that renewed popular interest in these crafts will make the workers self-supporting. In fact, a substantial number already have left the rolls. Almost an entire New Mexico village went "off relief" because of the demand for Moorish period furniture produced in its WPA community workshop—furniture authentically copied from that of the early Spanish settlers.

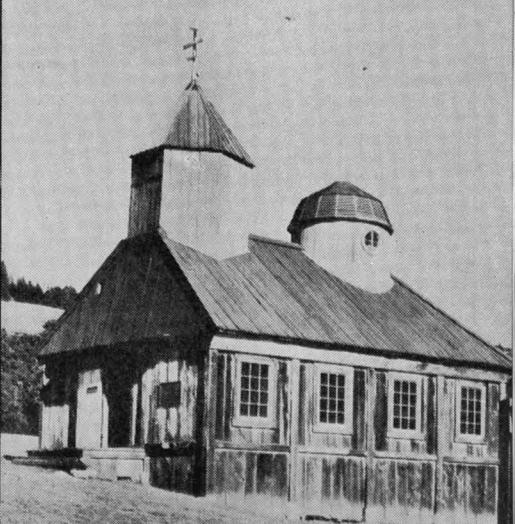
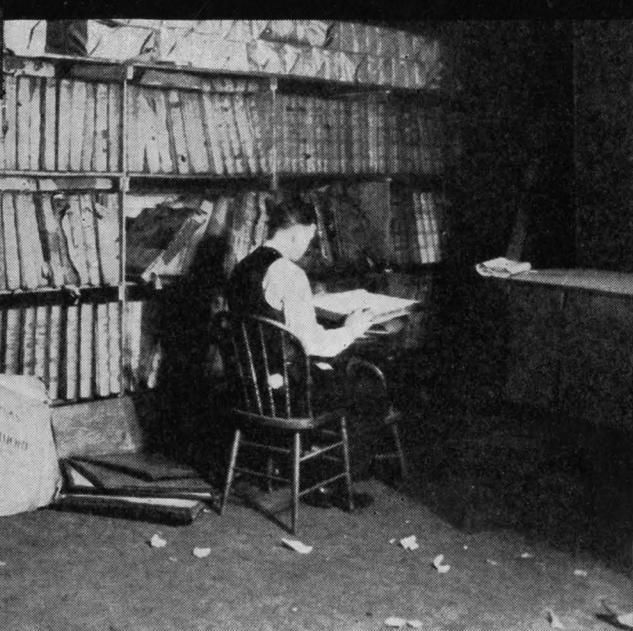
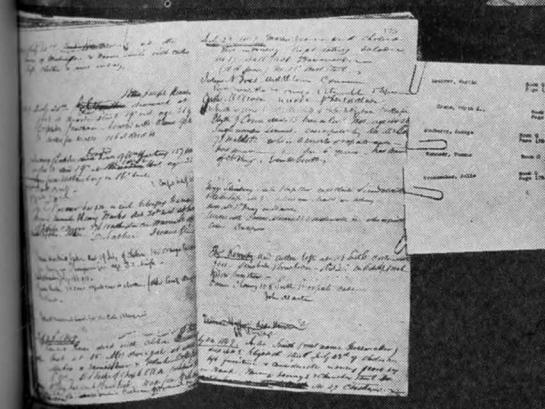
Many of the 40,000 objects and articles thus produced have attracted wide attention . . . Mexican drawwork and lace in the Southwest, Spanish colonial homespun rugs in Colorado, old English homespun linens in Virginia, Indian beadwork and leathercraft, hammered copper, fine pottery, basketry, woodwork, and metalcrafts.

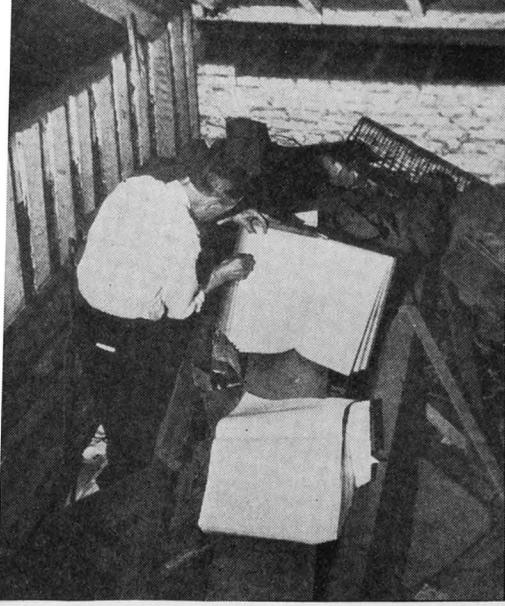


HISTORICAL SURVEYS AND RECORDS

WPA projects to preserve historical records include:

Archaeological excavation • Alabama
Historic building blueprint • Massachusetts
Model making • Pennsylvania
Indexing records • New York
Historic windmill • Illinois
Preservation of records • Maryland
Historical chapel • California



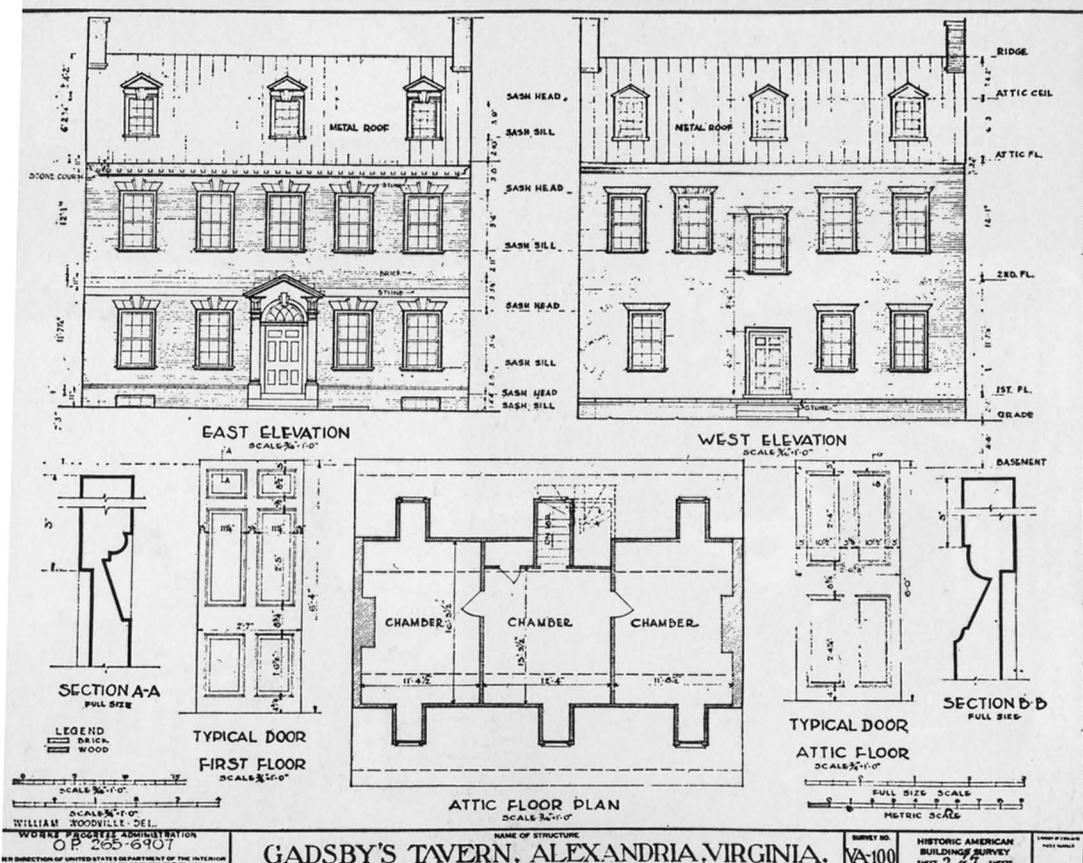


WPA projects to preserve historical records include:

- Indexing dusty records • *Massachusetts*
- Tax survey • *Texas*
- Excavation • *Alabama*
- Indexing archives • *Mississippi*
- Historical deed • *New York*
- Merchant marine survey • *Delaware*
- Archaeological research • *Alabama*
- Historic building blueprint • *Virginia*
- Historical map • *Louisiana*

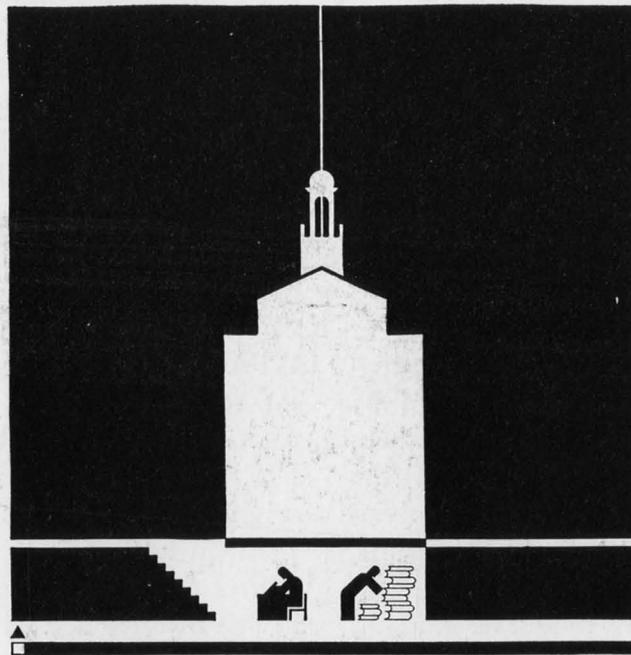
In the Company of the Chamber of Rotterdam, for their
right & properties of the houses, gathered & collected
of Grauwe, as having the first & first right of the
two greatest, due power of foundling, for the year
of 1663. Land of the said, for the year 1663, in consideration
of the same, by reason of the assignation of a right which
they have had, to extend unto the year 1663, unto the
said persons, the said? 1663, for the assignation
of the same, as they now own, have had, and will have,
and shall have, towards the appearance
of the payment of the sum of four hundred and forty
Hollanders of the year 1663.

Jugend-Gesell. gesell.



INVENTORY

Just as many communities have used WPA manual workers to restore historic shrines, they also have used WPA clerical and research workers to restore and preserve dusty old public records which contain not only the answers to many legal puzzles, but also a rich store of historical data.



*Historical Surveys and Records—0.2 percent
of total program*

On several Federally-conducted projects, priceless historical records have been hunted out and set down for posterity.

For example, leading American architects had lamented for decades the fact that many historic buildings were being destroyed year by year, with no record of their design available. At the same time, there were on the relief rolls hundreds of architects and draftsmen capable of compiling such a record.

To answer this need the Historic American Building Survey was launched, under the sponsorship of the National Park Service, with many local chapters of the American Institute of Architects contributing advisory services. Its technical workers made detailed measure-

ments of 2,302 buildings, took 17,480 photographs of them and made 16,244 drawings illustrating their design.

All these data are now on file in the Fine Arts Division of the Library of Congress—a permanent record—and copies of any plate are available for a nominal sum. The value of the record may be illustrated by the fact that a number of the buildings measured have been destroyed since the work was done.

Another small but colorful project of the same type is the Historic American Merchant Marine Survey, sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution, which has gathered and preserved data on clipper ships and other sailing craft, as well as the early power boats. About 100

persons did this work, surveying 270 vessels, making 545 photographs and 677 drawings. These records are in the National Museum, available for study by naval architects, students of marine design, writers, and motion picture producers.

The specialized training on this project has enabled one-fifth of the personnel to return to private employment.

Other WPA clerical and research workers are carrying out a Nation-wide Historical Records Survey, organizing and listing the significant documents in courthouses, city halls, churches, schools, and other nonfederal centers. These inventories are being mimeographed, county by county, for public officials and historians.

Fifty such county records already have been published, while the records have been listed in a total of 2,021 counties, 1,040 towns, and 40,453 churches.

The Historical Records Survey was initiated by the American Historical Association and the Joint Committee on Materials for Research, acting in conjunction with officials of the Library of Congress and the National Archives.

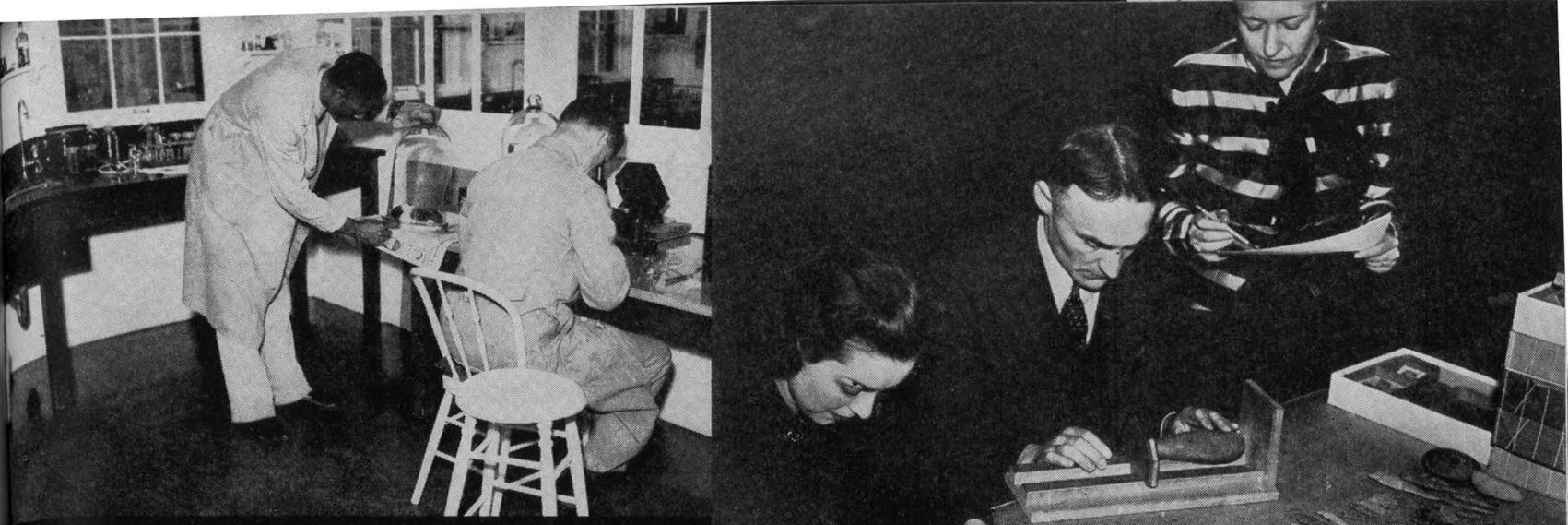
Many historians have praised the results. Dr. Jean Stephenson, chairman of the genealogical records committee of the D. A. R., calls it "The most important project . . . in revitalizing our history that has been planned for many years." She adds that "six years ago it was estimated that a survey of this type would cost at least fifty million dollars."

Conyers Read, executive secretary of the

American Historical Association, has said, "I know of no other national survey of records in the world to compare with this one." Francis S. Philbrick of the University of Pennsylvania calls it "a great success." President Dixon Ryan Fox of the New York State Historical Society finds it "a clean-cut definite project of great public usefulness," while Clarence E. Carter, President of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, says, "I know of no project in the history of the country that has been welcomed more heartily by historians, lawyers, publicists, and genealogists."

"If you keep up the good work," writes Dr. Charles A. Beard, "we shall some day have the bedrock materials for a real history of civilization in the United States—and hence a deeper understanding of American life."

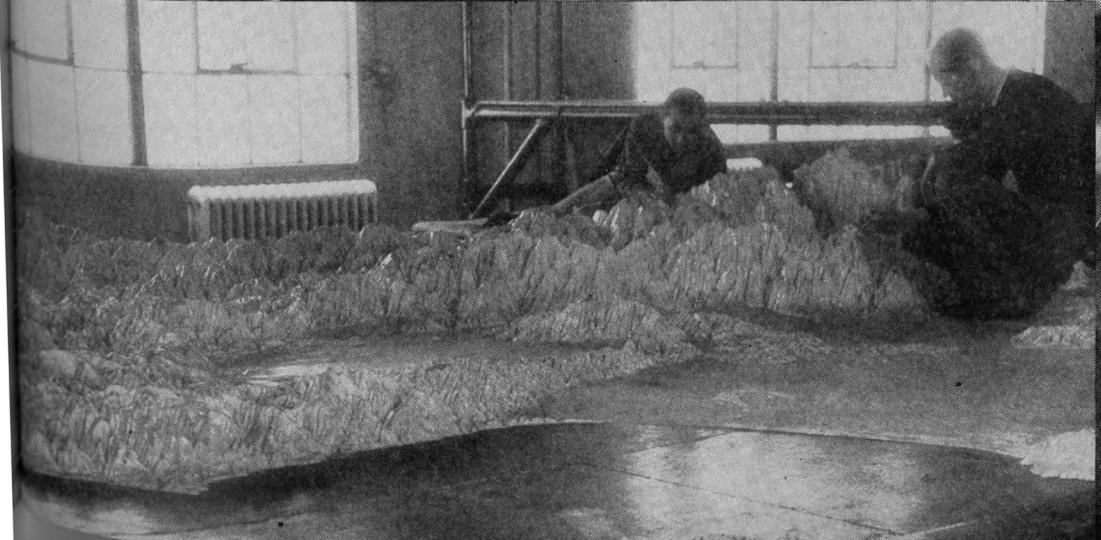
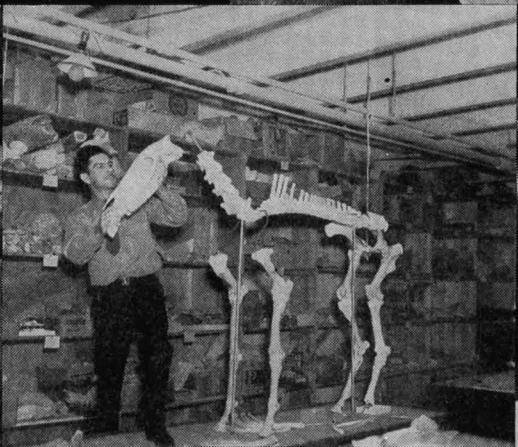
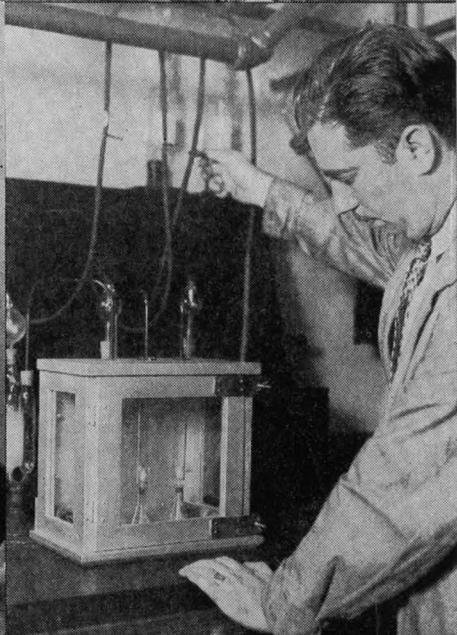
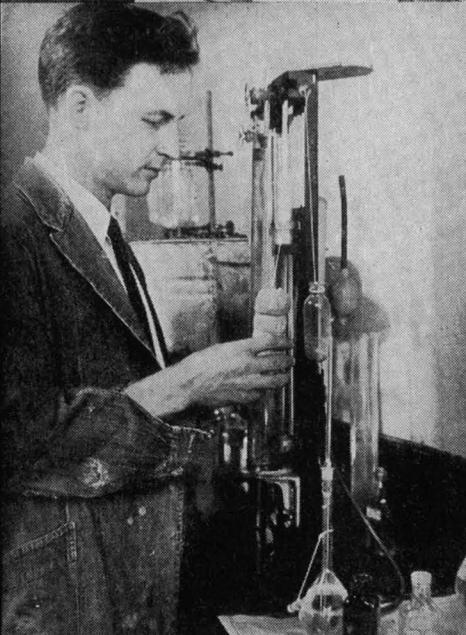
Another Nation-wide survey is in progress for the Federal Archives which has rescued many valuable historic documents from oblivion. WPA workers on this project have dug through the records of 28,792 agencies in all parts of the country, surveying 4,876,000 linear feet of files. Sample discoveries: In Maryland, the original bill of sale for ships used in the War of 1812; in Louisiana, a letter giving a vivid eye-witness account of the Battle of New Orleans; in San Francisco, a letter from an engineer proposing the Bay Bridge in 1867; in Virginia, the first fire insurance policy on Mt. Vernon, home of George Washington, dated 1803; and in New York, the deed by which Guttaquoh, Indian chief, conveyed Coney Island to the Dutch settlers in 1654.

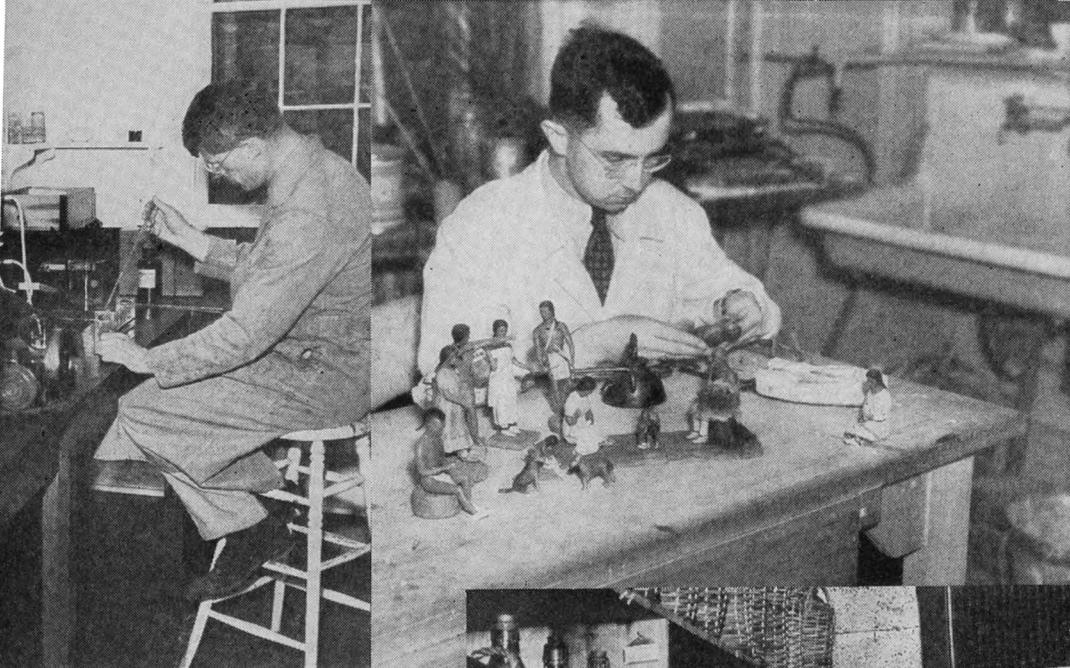
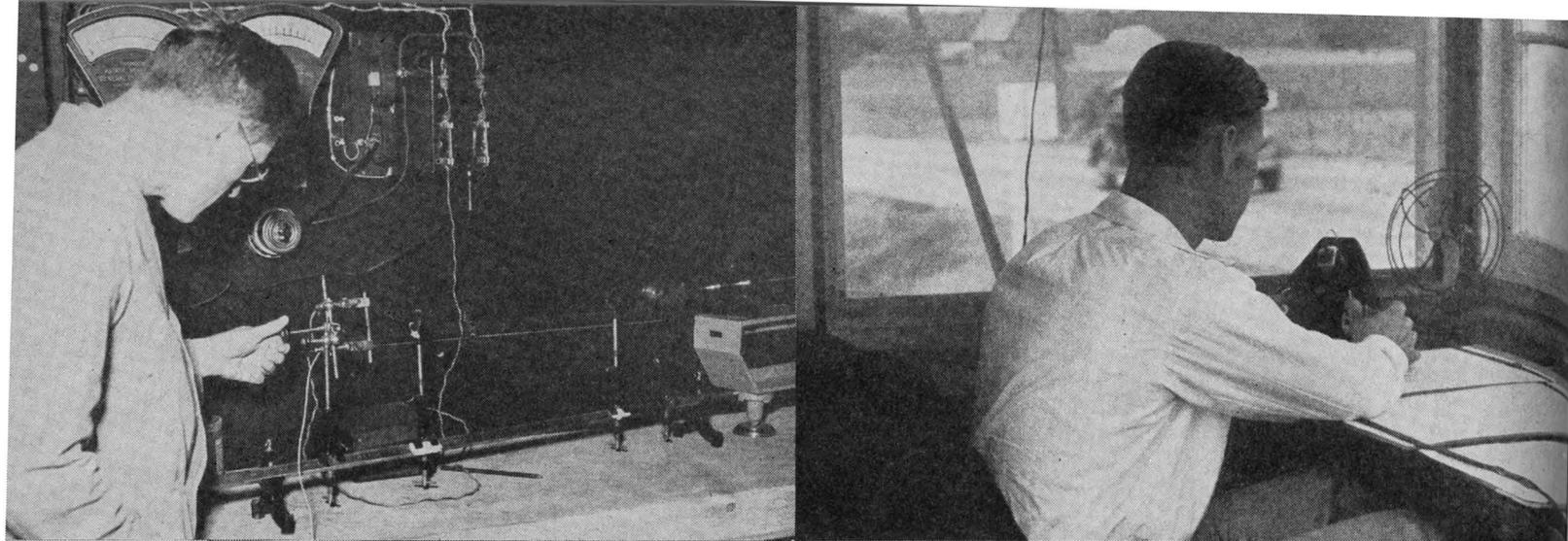


SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

WPA scientific and research work includes:

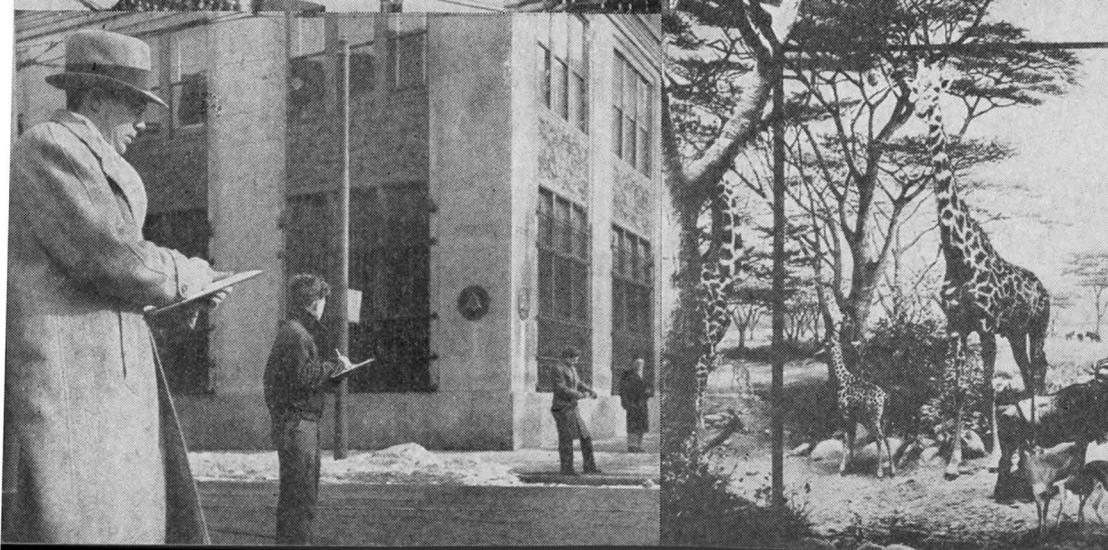
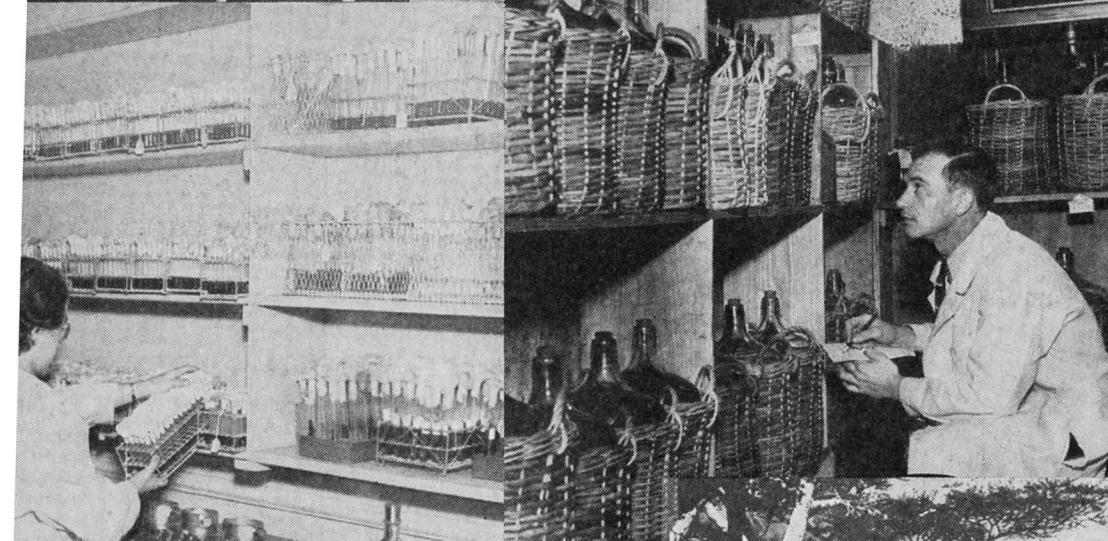
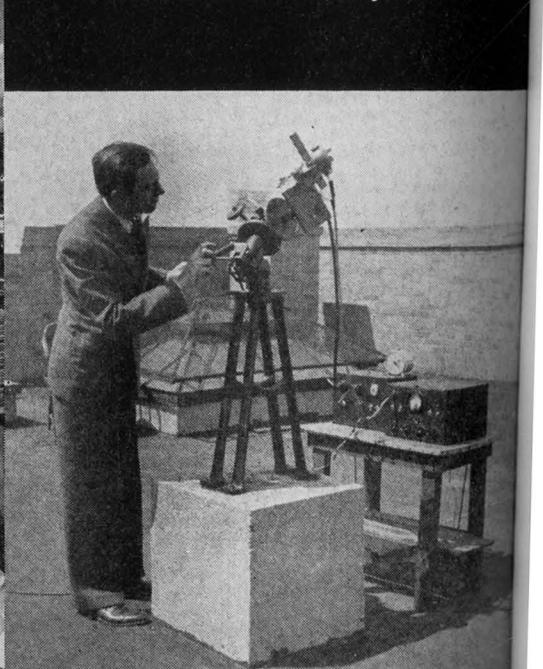
Tuberculosis research • Colorado
Archaeological research • New Jersey
Laboratory tests • California
Silicosis research • Massachusetts
Cataloging • New Jersey
Museum work • Texas
Relief map • California
Milk tests • Rhode Island





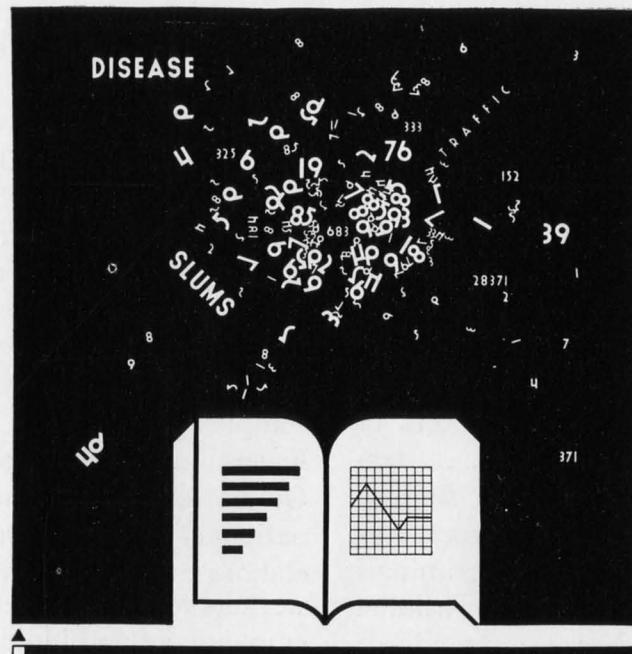
WPA scientific and research work includes:

Laboratory research • Colorado
Traffic survey • Michigan
Tuberculosis research • Colorado
Model making • New York
Bacteria cultures • New York
Serum storage • Michigan
Air pollution study • New York
Traffic count • Pennsylvania
Museum exhibit • California



INVENTORY

The key to widespread achievements in research, granting proper supervision, is manpower. Under the WPA science and research program, 1,566 surveys or studies have been completed to expand the Nation's public knowledge.



Science and Research—3 percent of total program

Factual surveys form the basis for most constructive planning, whether by Federal agencies, State and local planning boards, educational institutions, or by scientists in the various fields of research.

Many such surveys and studies had been held up by lack of funds to hire the necessary technical and clerical help to assemble and compile essential data.

At the same time, the WPA had available a small army of needy workers with many types of technical skill and experience. So libraries, museums, universities, colleges, hospitals, and all sorts of governmental units sponsored thousands of projects to develop a better understanding of a wide variety of current public problems. Such projects were guided and

directed by the sponsors' own experts, with the WPA supplying personnel.

Up to October 1, 1937, a total of 1,566 surveys or studies had been completed. More than 539 of these were planning surveys for designated planning agencies. The bulk of them were local in scope, although about one-fifth were State-wide and several Nation-wide.

The remaining 1,027 research and statistical studies, while mainly local in character, likewise included a substantial number of State-wide and several Nation-wide analyses.

The range of these surveys is as broad as the variety of local experts who conducted them. The Colorado Society for Crippled Children, for example, wanted to find out the number and the needs of crippled children in that State,

while the University of Florida wished to study the location of tropical storms by their static. A committee of the Connecticut Legislature wanted a survey of the State's jail facilities, while the New York State Department of Education wanted to look up several hundred young men and women who were classified as subnormal school children in 1924 and find out how they were faring as adults.

The Alabama Tax Commission needed a survey of State-owned properties, while the University of Chicago wanted a study of local sweatshops. The California Board of Education sought a check of the adequacy of school buildings, by counties, while Montana State College wanted a study of farm mortgage foreclosures.

Thus the studies ranged . . . syphilis in Chicago, tuberculosis in San Francisco, immunization for whooping cough in Michigan . . . the effect of public improvements on land values, the causes of tax delinquency, the effect on children of broken homes . . . studies of automobile brakes and driving skill . . . termites in California, port cargoes in Boston, slums in Detroit . . . industrial diseases, forestry, city transportation, and habitual criminals . . . carbon-monoxide gas, erosion, wildlife resources, and seasonal labor . . . standards of living, job-opportunities for Negroes . . . weeds, soils, and agricultural planning.

There have been more than 150 traffic studies to reduce accidents and determine improvement needs . . . surveys of land use, natural resources, housing, income, and health.

To make certain that all these studies will be used rather than merely filed away to gather dust, the WPA in Washington has compiled an index of research projects through which any of them may be located by administrators or students interested in further application of the facts they contain.

In addition, broader studies have been made with WPA workers by the U. S. Employment Service (Labor), Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Agriculture), Bureau of Labor Statistics (Labor), Public Health Service

(Treasury), Bureau of Standards (Commerce), Bureau of Internal Revenue (Treasury), Office of Education (Interior), and many other Federal agencies.

A considerable number of administrative studies have netted immediate returns. Examples: New York City's survey of water-system outlets boosted the department's revenues \$225,000 per year. A Texas land survey located properties worth \$120,000,000 that had not been assessed. And an analysis of Federal income-tax returns recovered revenues aggregating about seven times the cost of the project.

On engineering surveys, WPA workers have mapped over 200,000 square miles of area, made 72,000 miles of line survey, and set over 91,000 permanent markers.

The projects listed above are additional to the hundreds of special studies carried out under the direction of the WPA administrative staff on relief and rehabilitation in its many and complex phases. It is on these studies that the Federal relief programs have been based. Guidance for the future will be supplied by a national research project which has made elaborate examinations of many industries and workers to gauge the effects of technology upon employment and indicate where the jobs of the future are likely to be found.

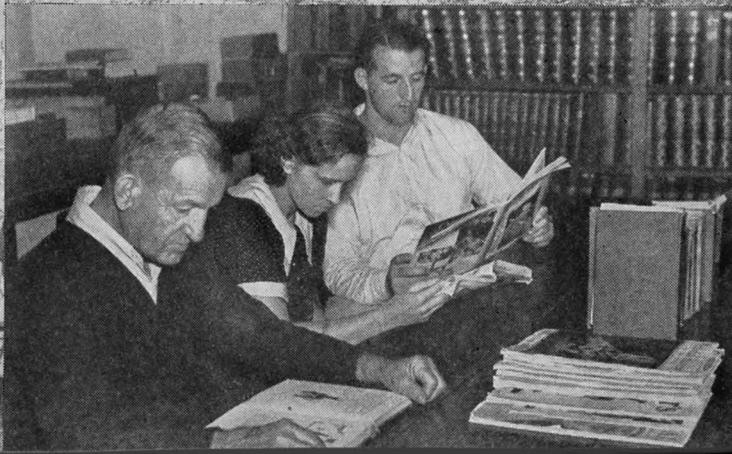
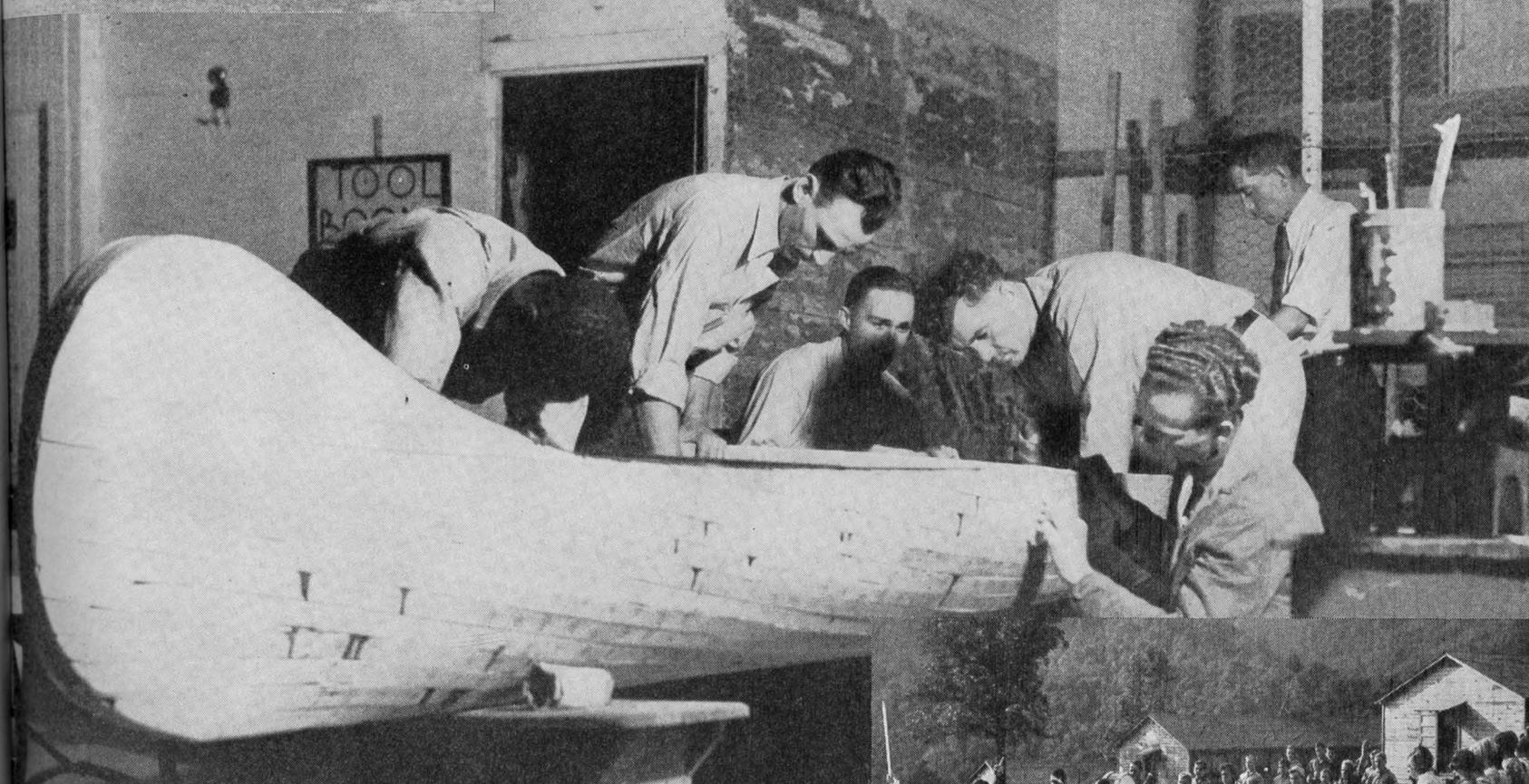
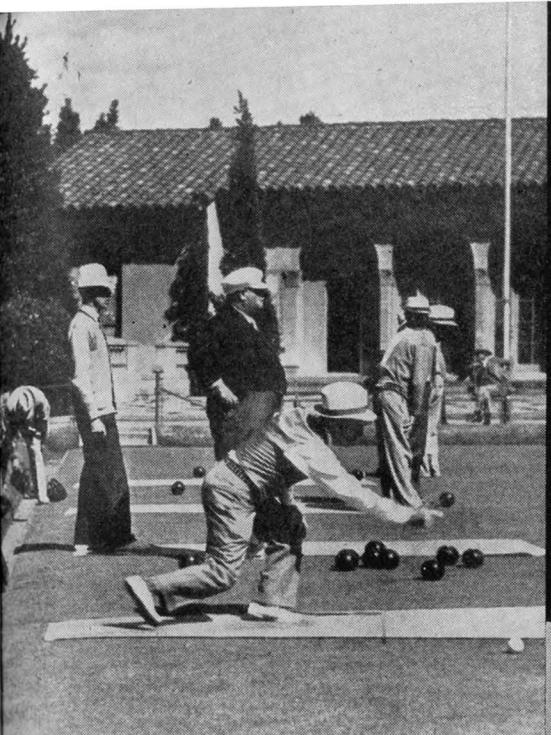
Another technical field which has employed thousands of WPA men and women is museum work. Meticulous skill is required for such tasks as modeling cross sections of animal organisms, building educational dioramas, or repairing and mounting taxidermic specimens. An art in itself is the making of artificial foliage used in the natural settings of habitat groups. Yet WPA workers have been able to do such work in many museums, as well as to reorganize files and perform other clerical tasks. As a result, curators have been able to carry out many long-deferred plans.

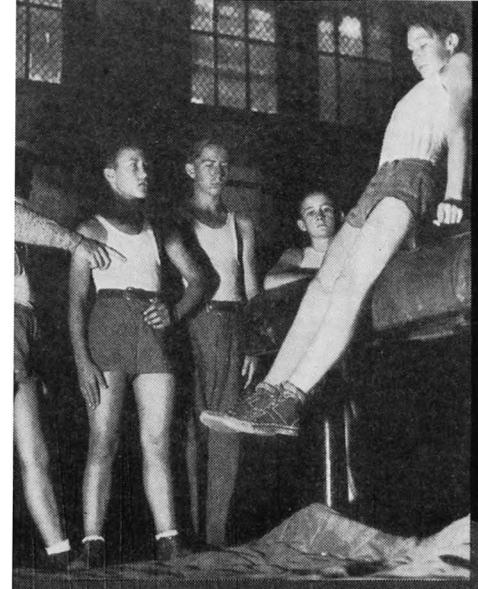
On such WPA projects, a total of more than 3,300,000 museum articles have been constructed or renovated, and more than 5,200,000 articles cataloged.

RECREATION

WPA recreational activities include:

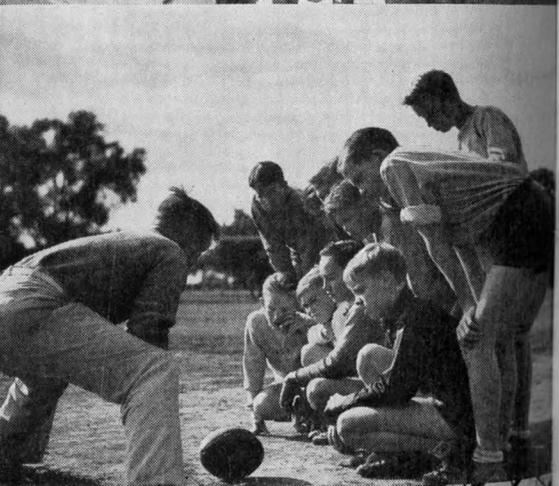
- Bowling • California
- Handicrafts • Kansas
- Boat building • Kansas
- Supervised camping • West Virginia
- Supervised play • West Virginia
- Handicrafts • Kansas
- Community center • Pennsylvania





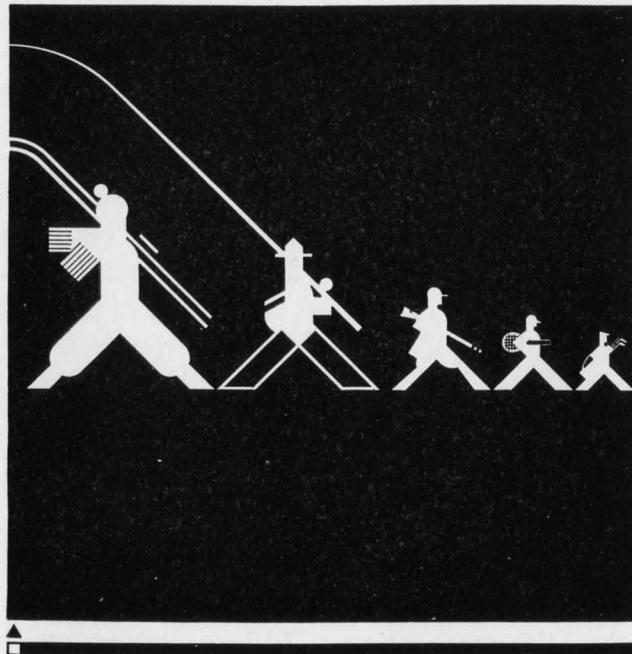
WPA recreational activities include:

Gym class • *Kansas*
Games • *Illinois*
Boys' camp • *West Virginia*
Community center • *Alabama*
Athletic instruction • *Kansas*
Supervised games • *California*
Playground • *District of Columbia*



INVENTORY

More than 34,000 trained WPA recreation leaders are at work throughout the Nation aiding men, women, and children to spend their leisure time pleasurable and profitably. They have conducted, in whole or in part, more than 15,000 community centers.



Recreation—2 percent of total program

With widespread unemployment and steadily shorter working hours among those who have jobs, officials of many communities saw the necessity during recent years for organized recreational activities which would provide constructive uses for leisure time.

As a result, WPA recreation projects were sponsored by local officials in practically every county of 47 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii.

The recreation leaders employed on these projects, in the days before they lost their private jobs, were a cross section of the "white-collar" crafts—professional and technical workers, proprietors and managers, sales and office workers, or students without previous work experience.

Their education is well above average. More than 41 percent of them have gone to college, against a national average of 6.9 percent; more than 43 percent have gone to high school, as against a national average of 25.9 percent.

Their average age is 32.8 years, and 57 percent of them are under 35.

They were chosen from the relief rolls because of their skills and education for leadership, and they have been trained for their WPA jobs in more than 45,000 instructional meetings held throughout the country during the past 2 years. Colleges and universities have aided the training program with plant and personnel, and in many cases have given college credits for these courses.

In 1935 there were only 2,606 recreation leaders employed full time by public agencies in the entire country. Since that time over 2,000 WPA recreation workers are reported to have left the rolls to go into recreation work alone, while several thousand others have gone into allied fields by reason of their WPA training.

Example: In Decatur, Ill., a tax levy for a permanent recreation program failed. Eighteen months later, after a successful WPA program, it carried every precinct. Said Thomas Rickman, Jr., WPA's assistant State director for recreation, "It was a vote of approval for the program which has been carried on under the supervision and aid of the Works Progress Administration."

WPA recreation leaders have conducted programs, either alone or in cooperation with other agencies, in 15,288 community centers. In addition to operating these buildings, they have made use of other areas and buildings available in the communities, including playgrounds, schools, parks, picnic areas, camps, settlement houses, labor halls, swimming pools, outdoor theatres, band shells, athletic fields, auditoriums, gymnasiums, skating rinks, and ski trails.

In many communities, the WPA recreation program has complemented the WPA construction program, providing supervisory personnel for the operation of park facilities built by the WPA.

Recreation activities include dramatics, swimming, dancing, baseball, music, puppetry, weaving, festivals, woodworking, pageants, metalcraft, camping, and hundreds of others specifically requested by the people of local communities.

As a part of the WPA's Nation-wide inventory of its manifold activities, the extent to which the public participated in the emergency

recreation program was checked, project by project, for one week.

In that single week, the general public spent an aggregate of 16,320,211 hours participating in leisure time activities conducted by WPA recreation leaders.

Contrary to the idea that the program is merely one of play for children, it was found that 40 percent of the participation during this sample week was by adults.

Twenty thousand citizens interested in recreation are working on 4,000 community councils which advise and represent the program in their local communities. They have become active supporters of the program and have taken a large part in the promotion of permanent local public recreation programs. Often the council becomes the nucleus of a new Public Recreation Commission.

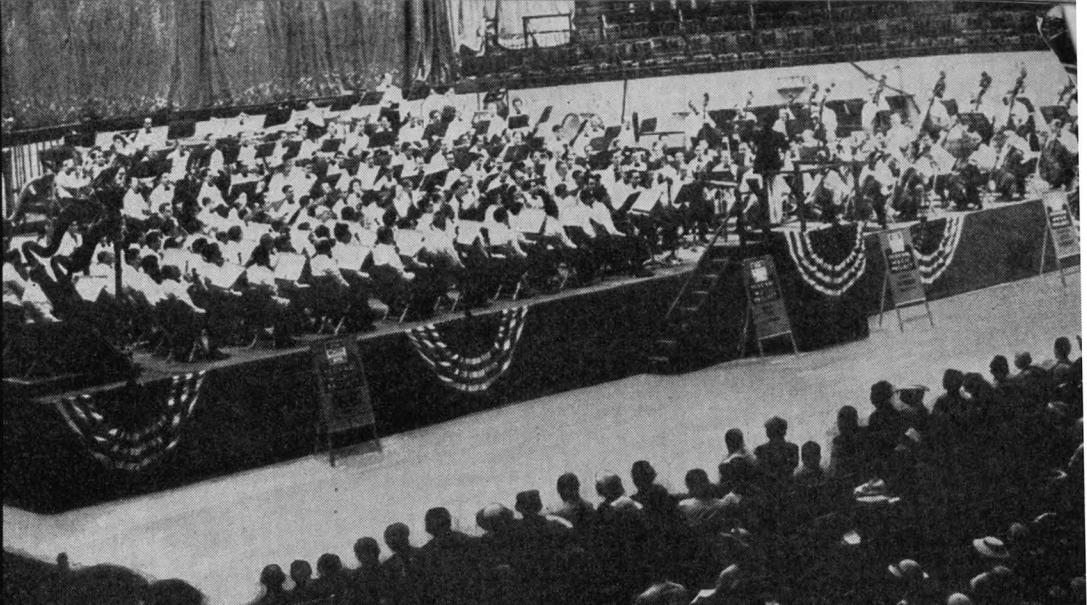
Evidence of the enlarged public interest and participation in organized recreation programs is contained in hundreds of letters from local officials to the WPA. Los Angeles' expanded program was "due in no small measure to the demonstration of well-organized recreation, largely made possible through the assistance rendered by WPA workers," according to Recreation Superintendent George Hjelte. Chicago "found the WPA recreation division of the greatest value," while Recreation Director Alfred Hughes of Tacoma said, "The WPA in this field of service has yielded 100 cents on the dollar."

The city of Cincinnati reports that the WPA recreation program "has rendered a magnificent service," while Supervisor George H. Bauer of the New Brunswick, N. J., Bureau of Recreation says, "As a result of the recreation division of the WPA, municipal recreation has made great strides forward, and has been introduced into practically every city of the State."

MUSIC

Among the groups organized under the Federal Music Project are:

Orchestra • New York
Band • Kansas
Chorus • New York
Symphony orchestra • Massachusetts
Tipica orchestra • Texas
Band • Tennessee
Orchestra • Massachusetts

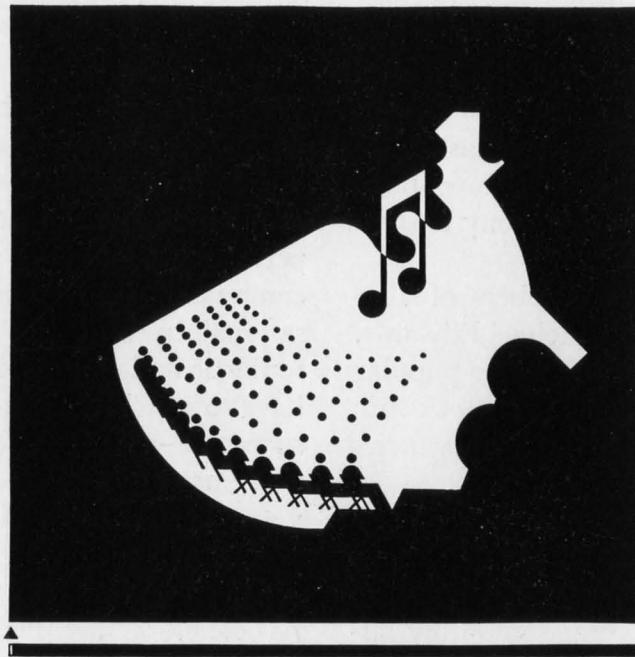


Among the groups organized under the
Federal Music Project are:

Symphony orchestra • *New Hampshire*
Concert groups • *New York*
Music club • *Connecticut*
Orchestra • *Wisconsin*
Community singing • *Georgia*
Orchestra • *Oklahoma*
Symphony society • *California*
Band • *New Hampshire*
Orchestra • *New York*

INVENTORY

Through its Federal Music Project, the WPA has provided for millions of Americans the chance to hear living music, and given public work at their own craft to musicians and music teachers in 273 cities, towns, or counties in 42 States.



Music—0.9 percent of total program

This project, one of the few Federally operated activities of the WPA, was based upon the idea that professionals in the arts are among the most expensively trained of our people; and that their skill would be destroyed if they were put at other work.

The view of a metropolitan newspaper that "a good musician is as much a national resource as an oil well" may be held to be extreme; but plainly his best chance for a return to private employment lies in maintaining his musical skill.

At one time the Federal Music Project employed nearly 16,000 persons. It now employs about 10,000.

The bulk of these musicians are organized

into 40 symphony orchestras, about twice as many smaller concert orchestras, 69 bands, 52 dance orchestras, 30 opera and choral units, and a varied assortment of choruses and vocal groups.

They give on the average, more than 4,500 musical performances each month to an average monthly attendance of over 3,100,000 persons, or more than 600 at each performance.

Thus total audiences aggregating in number more than half the population of the Nation have been able, during the life of the project, to hear the great symphonies, choral works, operas, operettas, madrigals, ballads, and folk songs, as played by living musicians. Moreover, these opportunities have been open to all,

since those performances which are not entirely free are available at the most nominal admission charges.

In order that performances of the larger units might be made available to suburban and rural areas which did not have such units of their own, transcribed programs have been presented by a large number of radio stations.

The hope behind this program is, of course, that wider public appreciation of good music will provide more private jobs for musicians; and this idea already is bearing fruit. Several small organizations have gone as units into private work. Dr. Koussevitzky has taken eight project musicians for the Boston Symphony, the Pittsburgh Symphony has taken twelve. In fact, WPA musicians have been hired by every subscription symphony orchestra in the country except one.

In contrast, the cleverest members of Tin-Pan Alley have cause to envy Michael Edwards, project worker in Pennsylvania, whose popular composition, *Once In Awhile*, not only took him off the WPA, but banished his financial worries for some time to come.

In the teaching field, as many as 1,600 WPA music teachers have been employed, where regular personnel for such work has been notoriously inadequate. Average monthly attendance at such classes is in excess of 140,000, and many of the teachers have been absorbed into the regular school personnel.

The WPA's vast program of concerts and performances has provided great encouragement to American composers in the develop-

ment of a native music. Previously, young and unknown composers experienced great difficulty in getting a hearing. But during the life of the Federal Music Project, 5,300 compositions by about 1,500 American composers have been given public performance, a scope and variety undreamed of in musical circles a few years ago.

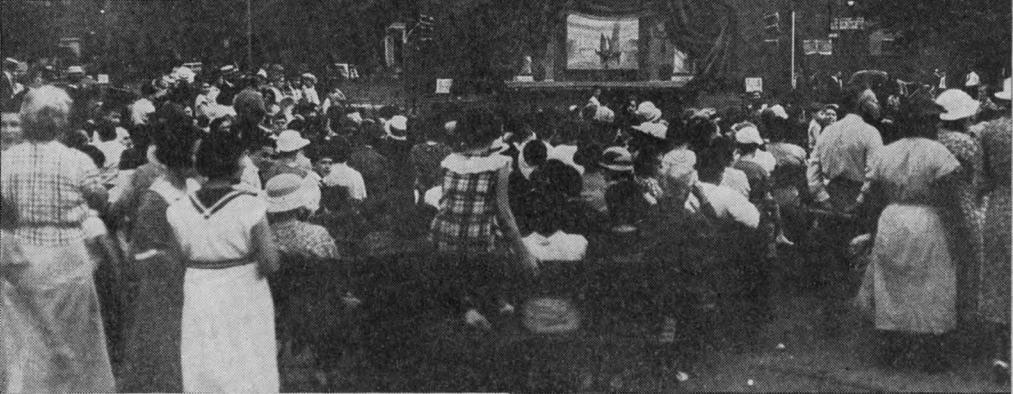
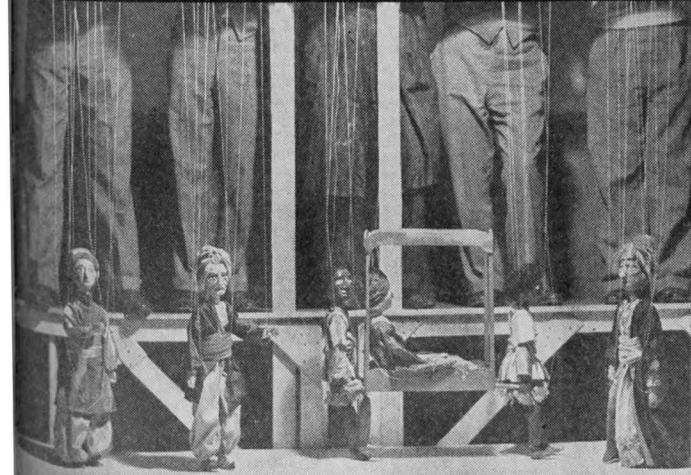
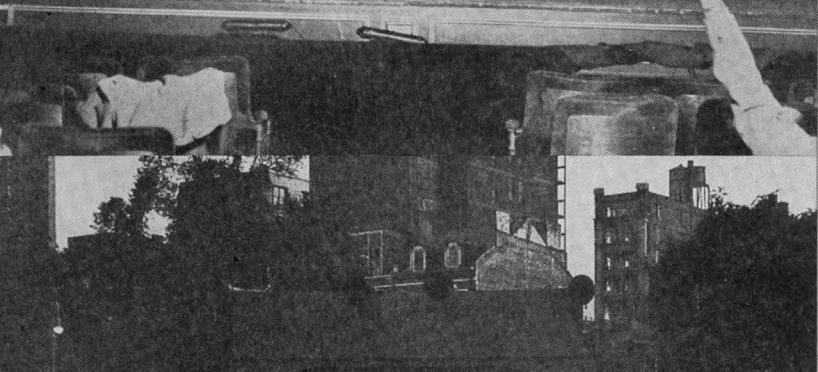
Of the hundreds of comments on the work received from all sections of the country, that of Daniel Gregory Mason, MacDowell professor of music at Columbia University, is one of the most comprehensive: "I have felt for some time a conviction that the WPA Federal Music Project is one of the best things that has ever happened to our native musical art. The wide diffusion of orchestras throughout our cities, the democratic standards in the selection and performance of music, the chance for American composers, the freedom from the need of sensationalism and the appeal to jaded, oversophisticated tastes to which orchestras that have to watch the box-office too closely usually succumb—all these features make the WPA movement one of which the significance is not yet sufficiently appreciated, but which is nevertheless making history."

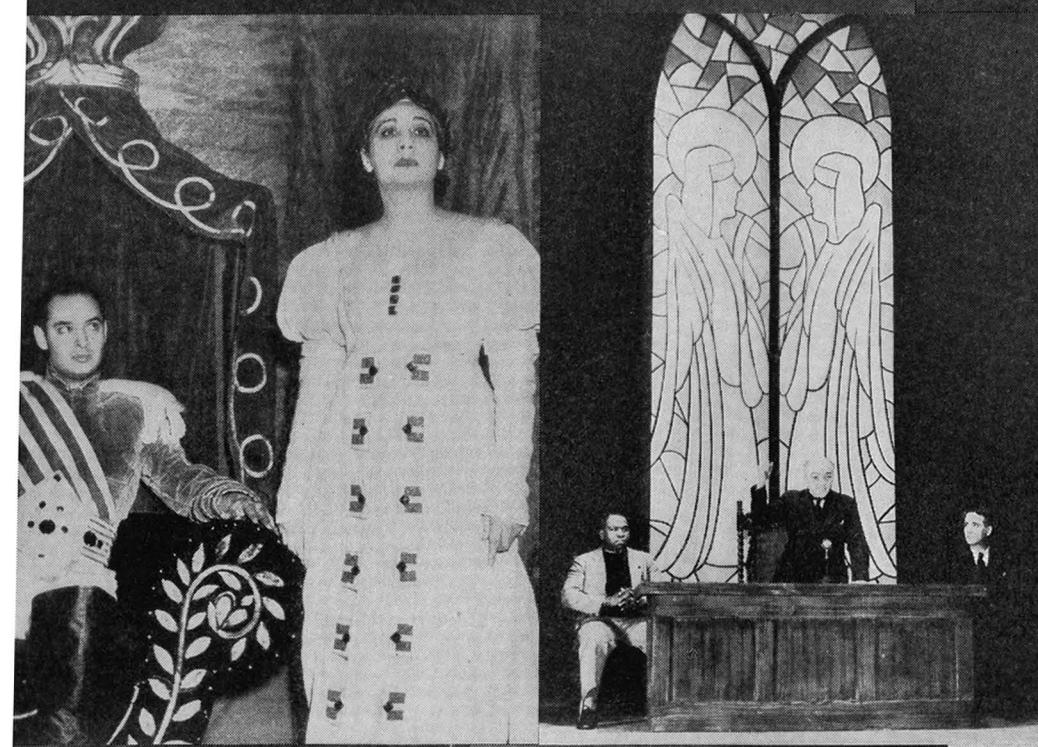
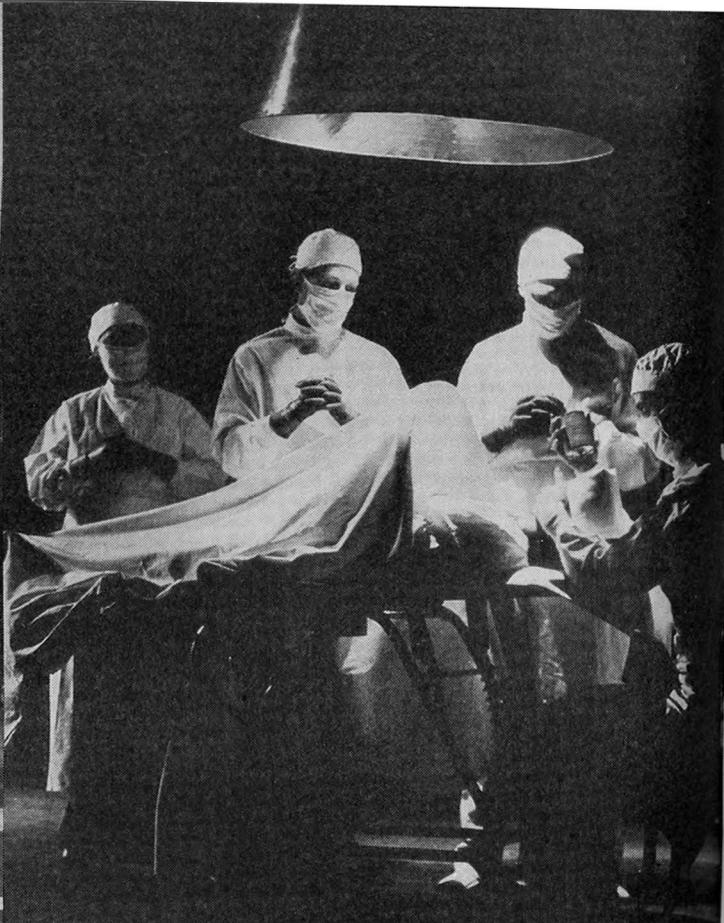
Charles Wakefield Cadman, the composer, has called it "the finest constructive force that ever has come into American musical life," and Mrs. Edward A. MacDowell finds it "a most valuable educational asset," while Erich W. Korngold, the Viennese composer, has declared that "nowhere in Europe is there anything that even compares with it."

THEATRE

Popular productions and units of the Federal Theatre include:

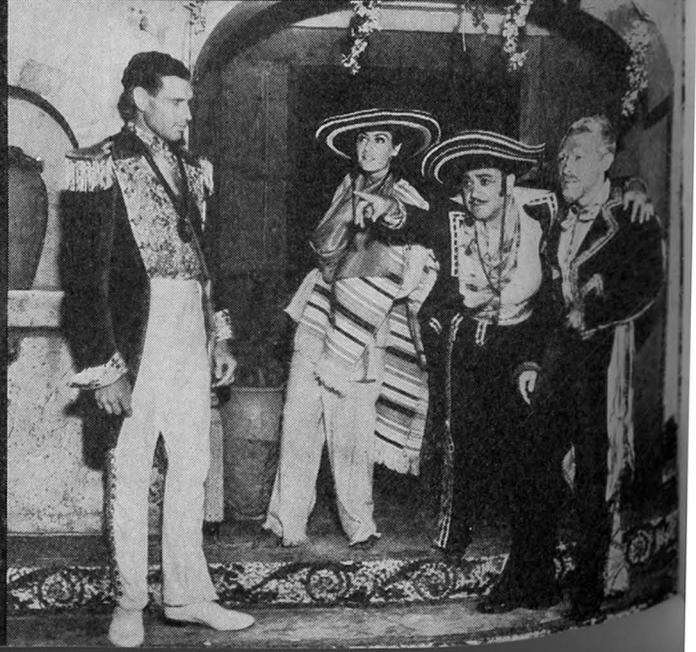
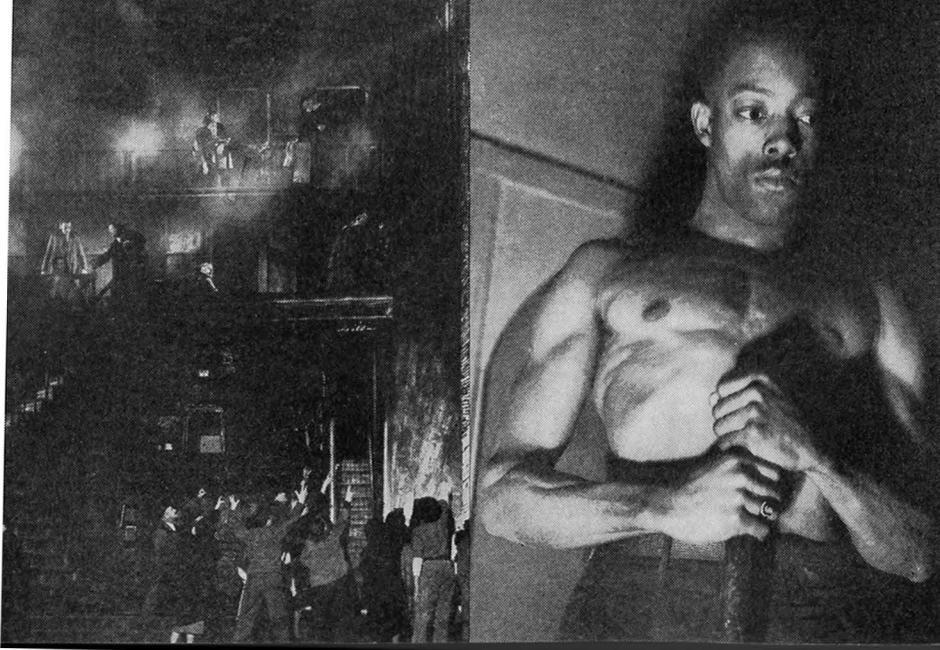
"Stevedore" • Washington
"Living Newspaper" • New York
Marionettes • New Jersey
Caravan theatre • New York
Puppets • California
Outdoor theatre • New York
Caravan theatre audience • New York City





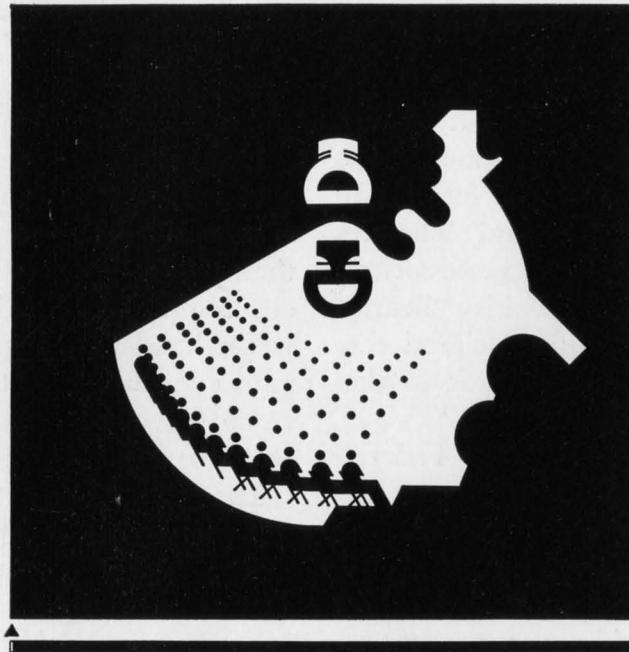
Popular productions and units of the
Federal Theatre include:

"Murder in the Cathedral" • New York
"Power" • New York
"Macbeth" • New York
"It Can't Happen Here" • Washington
"One Third of a Nation" • New York
"Natural Man" • Washington
"Gay Grenadiers" • California



INVENTORY

The WPA Federal Theatre Project, designed to give work to the theatre's unemployed, has brought living drama to millions of people through a total of 1,501 productions of all types, in 40 cities of 22 States.



Theatre—0.8 percent of total program

The Federal Theatre gives an average of 2,833 performances each month—nearly 100 per day—to a total average monthly attendance of more than 1,000,000 people.

Sixty-five percent of these shows are free, and they are staged not only in city theatres but in community halls, tents, schools, prisons, armories, churches, parks, hospitals, and CCC camps. Even when admission is charged it is nominal.

Nearly two-thirds of those who have seen these plays, it has been found by the use of questionnaires, never before had seen a play with living actors.

At its peak, the Federal Theatre employed 12,700 actors, designers, technicians, playwrights, theatre musicians, stage hands, ushers,

maintenance workers, and box-office, accounting, and secretarial people.

The number is now about 8,700. More than nine out of ten of these workers come from the relief rolls, and \$9 out of every \$10 of the appropriation goes for wages.

There are the essential operating facts concerning the WPA project designed to give work to the theatre's unemployed, one of the groups hardest hit by depression and by advances in technology. As with the other arts projects, it was based on the idea that artists can get just as hungry as laborers, that their training has been expensive and is an asset worth saving, and that their best chance for private jobs lies in the field they know best.

But if these show-people were to get back into

the private theatre they had to demonstrate their ability; and if the living theatre was to be revived by recreating a demand for it, the productions had to be vivid, vital, and compelling.

The Federal Theatre undertook this awesome objective in the face of many handicaps. With little money to spend on elaborate staging, it worked out simple and striking techniques through the use of light and shadow. It delved deeply into rich historical aspects of national development, faced controversial current problems with arresting courage.

The verdict on its artistry is best given by a few of the many critics who praised its work. Sinclair Lewis voiced his "tremendous enthusiasm," and released the dramatization of his anti-dictatorial *It Can't Happen Here* for simultaneous production by 21 Federal Theatre units. Samuel Eliot Morrison, professor of history at Harvard, expressed his "hearty approval," while Burns Mantle declared the project "has turned the theatre back to the people, to whom it rightfully belongs."

Gilbert Seldes said in 1936, "The Federal Theatre was, at the end of last season, by far the most interesting, and probably the most successful of theatre impresarios in New York." Paul Green, the teacher and playwright, called it "the most important thing ever to occur in the history of the American drama." Others who have found merit in its work are too numerous to list, but they include such names as Atkinson, Garland, Stevens, Lewis, Brown, Lockridge, Young, Rosenfield, Oliver, Hay, Glass, Davney, Graves, Whitman, and Sugarman.

Federal Theatre productions are of many types. In the "purely entertainment" category would fall circuses, marionette shows, musical comedies, Gilbert and Sullivan and other light operas, and a series of satirical

musical revues designed to use a wide variety of vaudeville talent.

The classical aspect of the theatre is represented by such plays as the Negro *Macbeth*, Marlowe's *Dr. Faustus*, *Coriolanus* and *Trojan Incident*. George Bernard Shaw and Eugene O'Neill, both of whom have approved Nationwide WPA cycles of their plays, also merit this classification.

The project emphasizes important dance groups, as in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles; the theatre of youth, with such plays as *Hansel and Gretel*, *Pinocchio*, and *Treasure Island*; the Negro theatre, with special units where feasible; and the radio.

In addition to the research and experimentation necessary to its new approach, the project is studying the theatre as a force in education, therapy, and prison welfare. Its hand marionette companies work in hospitals with children whose hands are paralyzed. Marionette companies in Buffalo and Miami have dramatized *Death Takes the Wheel*, and are used by local police to campaign against reckless driving.

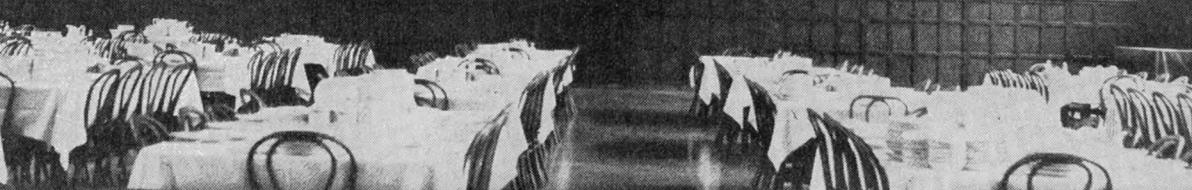
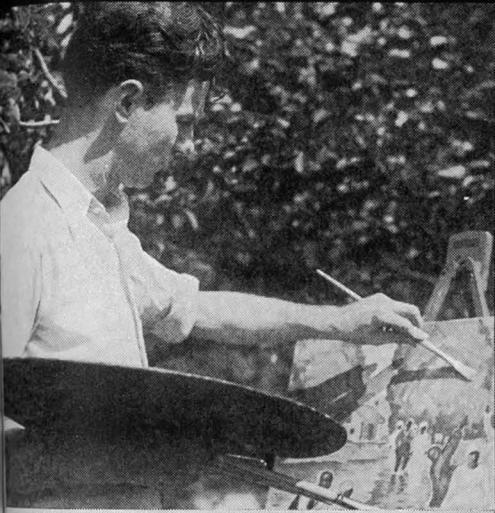
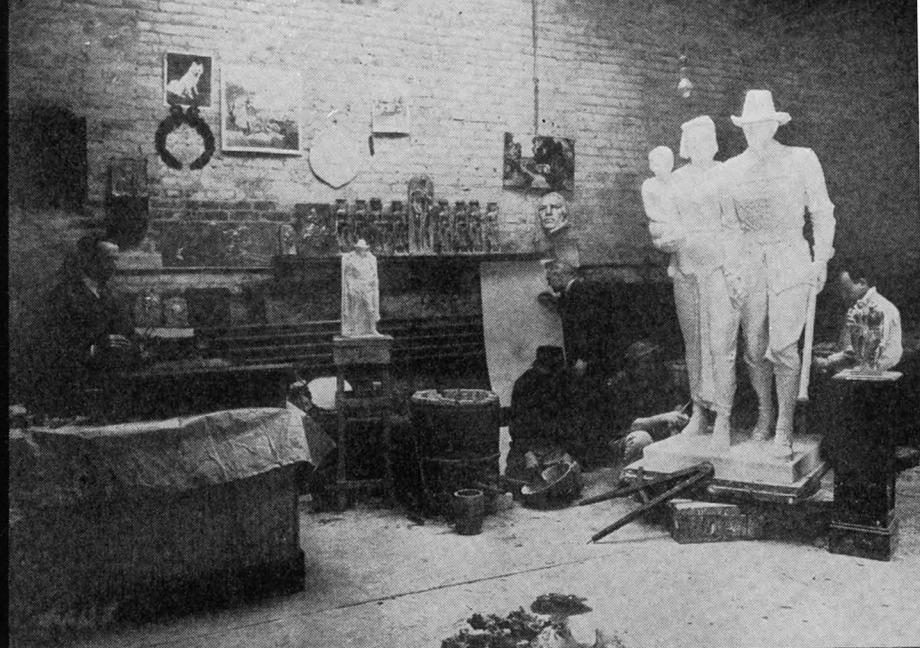
The largest field of the Theatre Project, however, is that of new plays based on American life, whether involving legendary or historic figures such as John Bunyan, Davy Crockett, John Brown, and Abraham Lincoln, or dealing with current problems, as in the Living Newspaper treatments of such moot topics as agriculture, housing, power, and labor.

As to rehabilitation of the workers, more than 1,500 have returned to private jobs, and almost every Broadway cast in 1937-38 contained actors from the project. Examples—*Shadow and Substance*, *Of Mice and Men*, *You Can't Take It With You*, *I'd Rather be Right*. And the Mercury Theatre, new dramatic group, drew producer, director, designer, and many leading actors from the Federal Theatre.

AMERICAN ART

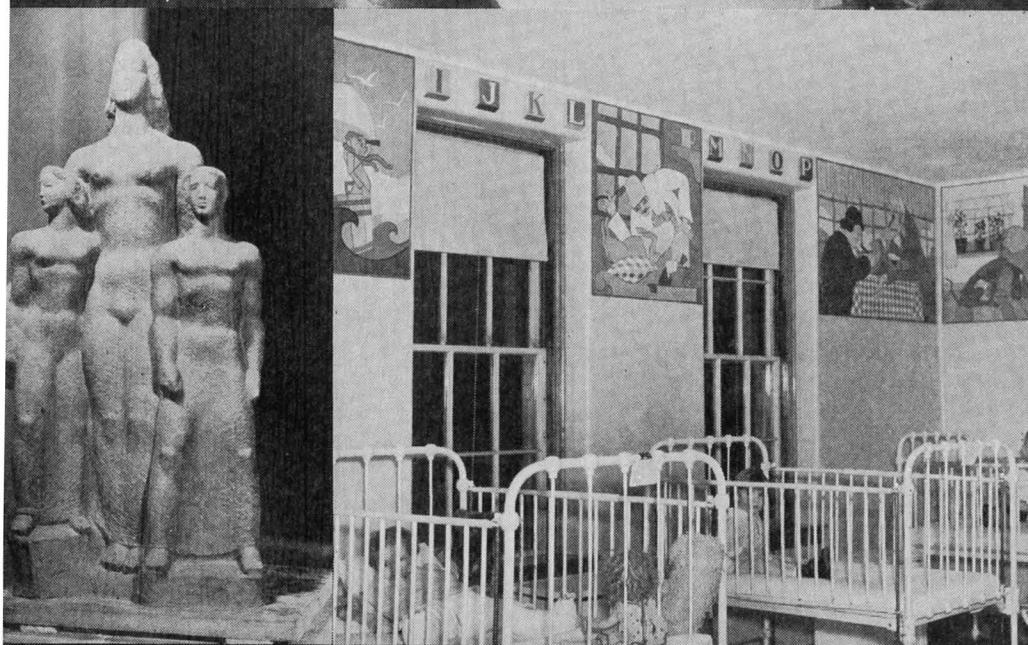
Work that is being done by WPA
artists includes:

Sculpture • Rhode Island
Oil painting • Tennessee
Mural • New York
Sculpture • Oregon
Wood carving • Illinois
Mural • New York



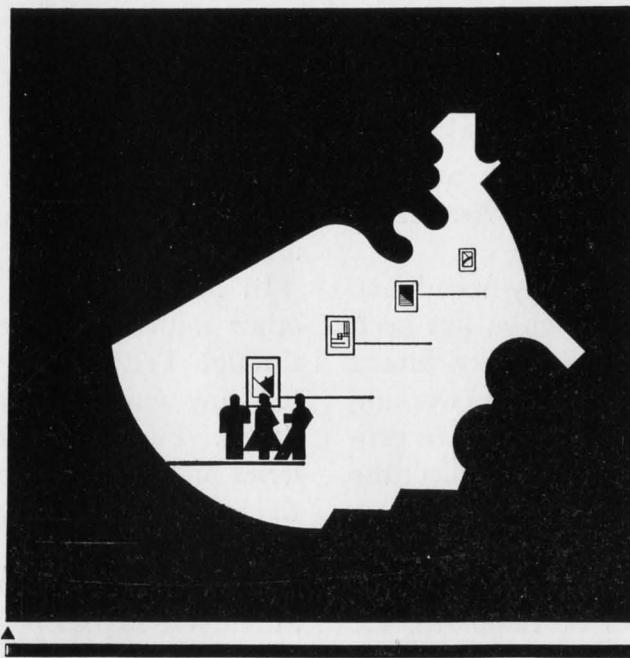
Work that is being done by WPA
artists includes:

Exhibition • Oklahoma
Sculpture • New York
Murals for children's hospital • Maine
Murals • Massachusetts
Art class • New York
Boys' art club • New York
"Vanquished Race" • California
Murals • Virginia
Murals • Ohio



INVENTORY

WPA artists are interpreting America to Americans through almost every form of the visual arts—from vast mosaics and murals through sculpture and easel paintings to preservation of native decorative art by the Index of American Design.



Art—0.3 percent of total program

Professional artists of all types were hit as hard by the depression as any single group. The WPA Federal Art Project, set up to employ jobless mural and easel painters, sculptors, art teachers, and allied workers, has operated in 39 States, New York City, and the District of Columbia. At its peak it employed 5,212 artists of all types, while the current employment is 3,689.

On the walls of 11,325 schools, post offices, hospitals, and other public buildings all over the country hang the works of project artists—more than 95,000 murals, mosaics, sculptures, oils, water colors, and prints.

Other art workers have created 500 dioramas and models and 7,139 lantern slides for visual education, 39,692 arts and crafts objects, 251,000 photographs, 240 stage sets, and

349,900 posters for public safety, health, and other campaigns.

A striking instance of the frequent discovery of brilliant talent is illustrated by a Chicago artist who was employed on a work project, painting signs on park buildings. In his spare time he had completed drawings and sketches for murals which he hoped some day would be placed in public buildings. Within 6 months after he was placed on the Federal Art Project, his work was so outstanding that it was reproduced on the cover of a prominent English art journal. Among the numerous artists who have won prizes in the mural field is James Michael Newell, who received the Gold Medal of the Architectural League, which had not been awarded for 5 years because of lack of works deemed worthy of this honor.

Other honors won by WPA artists: Robert W. Godfrey's *Portrait of My Wife* was purchased by the Metropolitan Museum of New York for its permanent collection; Lester Schwartz of Illinois was awarded the Edward L. Ryerson Traveling Fellowship of \$2,500 by the Art Institute of Chicago; Ralph Hume, Florida sculptor, won first prize in the Fifteenth Biennial Exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery for his *Whippet*; Eugenia Everett of California won the grand prize for sculpture at the Fine Arts Exhibit of the Third Annual Southern California Festival of Allied Arts; and Sidney Laufman captured top honors in the 1937 Annual Exhibition at the National Academy of Design with his *The Farm*, which won the \$700 prize for a landscape by an American-born citizen.

The constant drift of talent away from home communities toward the great cities has been counteracted for the first time in American art history. Painters and watercolorists, working in almost every State of the Union, have produced thousands of works that truly reflect the vastness and variety of America rather than repetitions of themes from New York and Paris.

Instances of this new impulse: John McCrady, whose vivid scenes of Louisiana life were reproduced in full color in *Life*; Sam Brown, young Negro artist from Philadelphia, whose *Portrait of Mrs. Simmons* is included in a group of WPA work shown at a leading French museum; Jack Levine, a twenty-three year old Bostonian, whose mature and brilliant work has attracted leading critics; Louis Guglielmi, whose interpretations of out-of-the-way streets in Manhattan have won national acclaim; and Joseph Vavak, who paints floods and dust storms of his native Middle West. Of note in the Far West are Eugene Trentham, for his Colorado landscapes; and Dong Kingman, San Francisco artist of Chinese parentage, who paints the subtle beauty of the mountains and sea around him with a rare sensitiveness.

In print making, the Project studios and opportunities for fresh technical experiment have produced work that has been generally acclaimed. Probably the highest of the many honors that have come to this group is the in-

clusion of ten WPA print makers in the British *Fine Prints of the Year* for 1937, a representation of nearly one-fourth of all the Americans included.

In sculpture, some 1,700 works for public buildings have been created to harmonize with architectural plans and to give the general public a wider popular interest in this art. The works produced range from a delightful *Alice in Wonderland* series for the public schools of Ohio to the huge diorite figure of an Aztec Indian by Donal Hord, installed this spring at the San Diego State College; from animal figures for Brookfield Zoo in Chicago to the remarkable carvings in native pino wood in which Patrocino Barela of New Mexico, a former teamster, creates symbolic figures that are gothic in their intensity of form and feeling.

In addition to this creative art program, other millions of people have been reached through Federal Art Project exhibitions and teaching activities in all sections of the United States. Fifty community art centers and galleries have been established, many of them in the South, Middle West, and Far West.

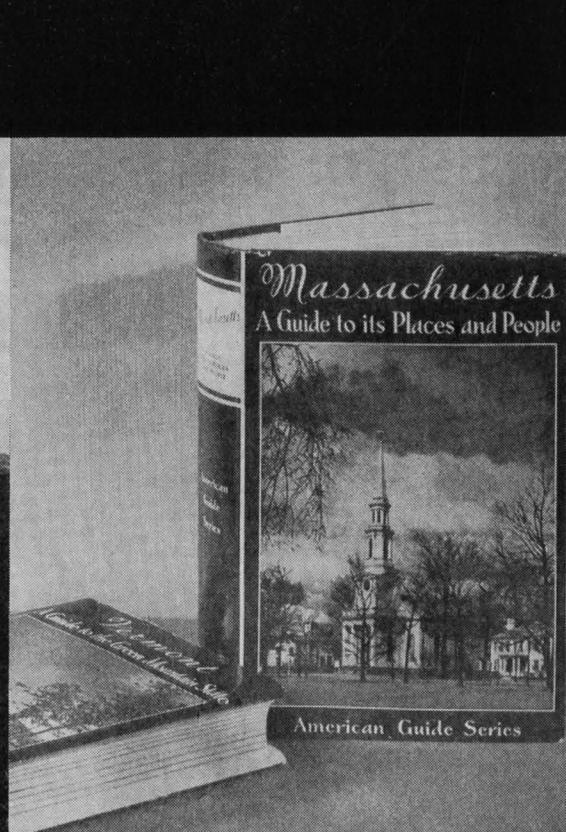
The purpose of the Index of American Design, which is now recording material in 30 States, is to make a pictorial record of our native decorative, provincial, and folk arts from the early Seventeenth Century to the close of the Nineteenth. The artists employed in this work have already completed 7,500 facsimile renderings, both in color and black and white, which form the groundwork for a portfolio of our very rich heritage in the decorative arts. Exhibitions of index work have been shown in most of the Nation's leading museums.

Typical of many critical comments on the program are the statement of Alfred Barr, of the Museum of Modern Art, New York City, that it "has made possible a great advance in the art of our country;" the opinion of Dr. Irwin Edman of Columbia that "it is really making art the popular theme of public discussion and reflection;" and the declaration by Lawrence Vail Coleman, director of the American Association of Museums, that "it is one of the most important things that has happened to American art in a hundred years."

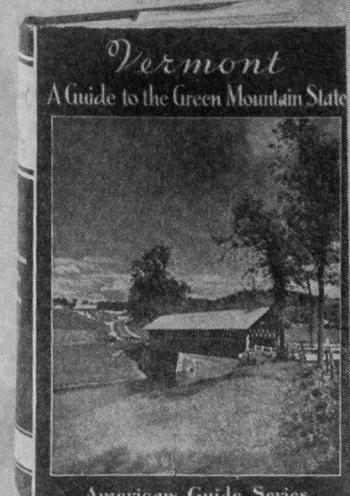
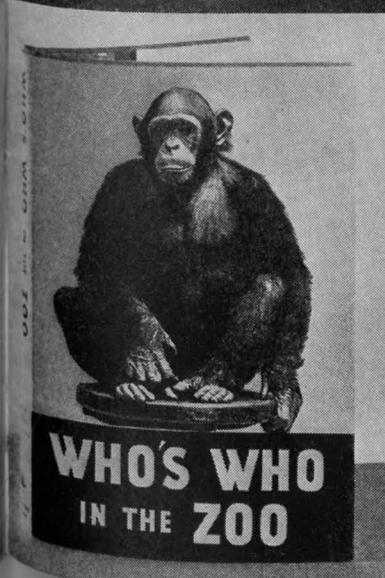
AMERICAN GUIDE

Among the publications and illustrations issued by the Federal Writers' Project are:

A selection of guides
Alaskan scene
Massachusetts Guide
"Who's Who in the Zoo" • New York City
Vermont Guide
"Intracoastal Waterway"
Trinity Church • New York



American Guide Series



American Guide Series



ong the publications and illustrations issued
by the Federal Writers' Project are:

Mississippi Guide
Glacier National Park

Yellowstone Canyon • Utah

New Orleans Guide

Savannah Guide

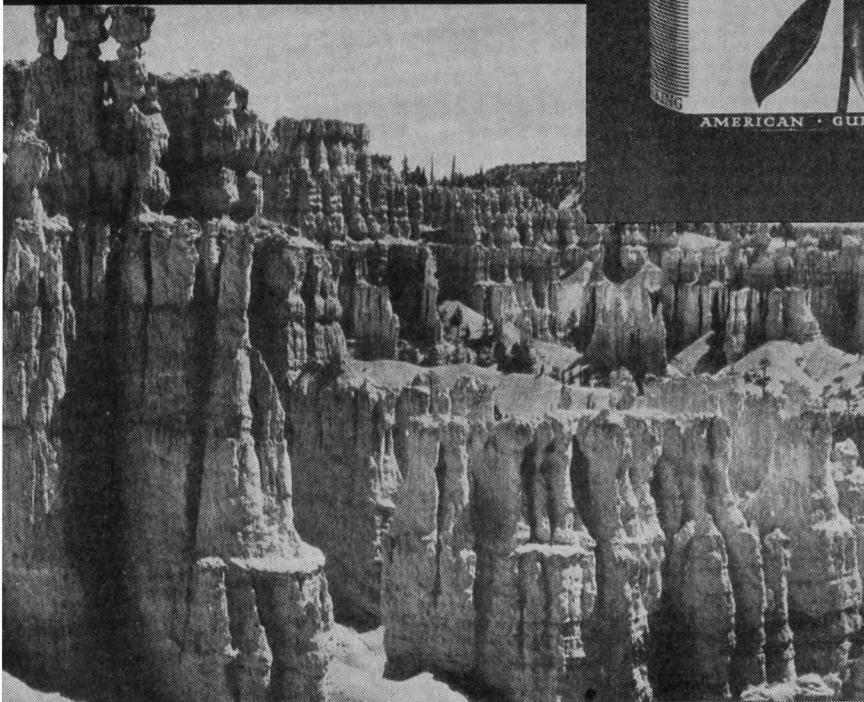
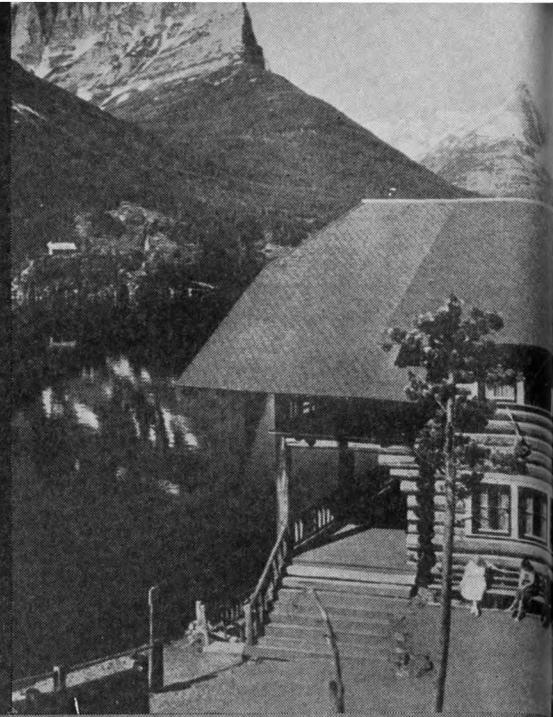
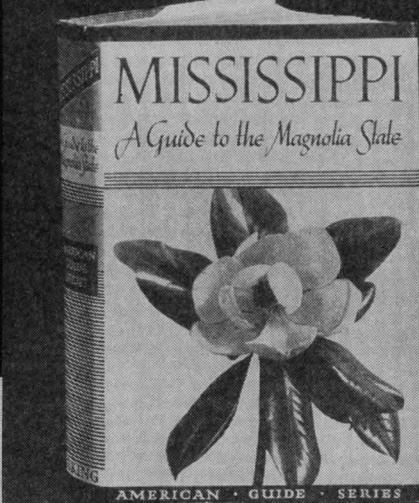
District of Columbia Guide

"The Italians of New York" and "U. S. One"

Cedar Rapids Guide

New Castle Guide and Santa Fe Calendar

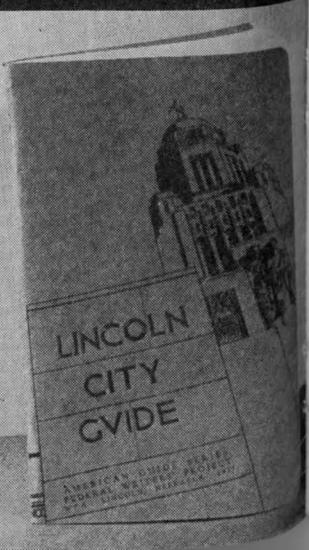
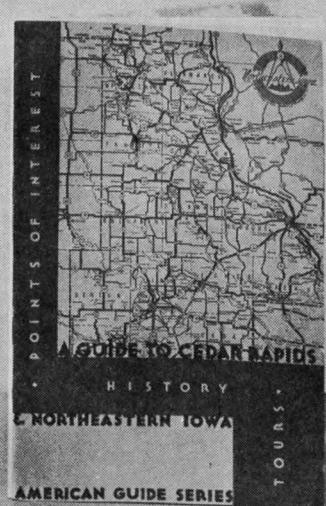
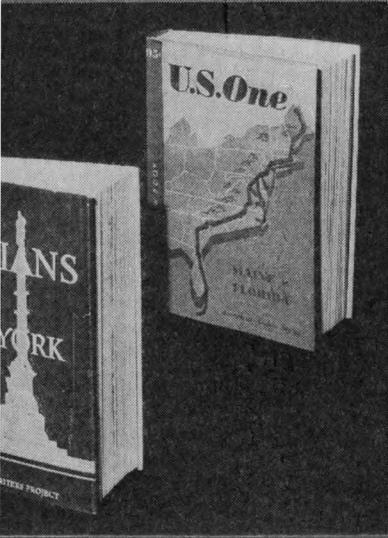
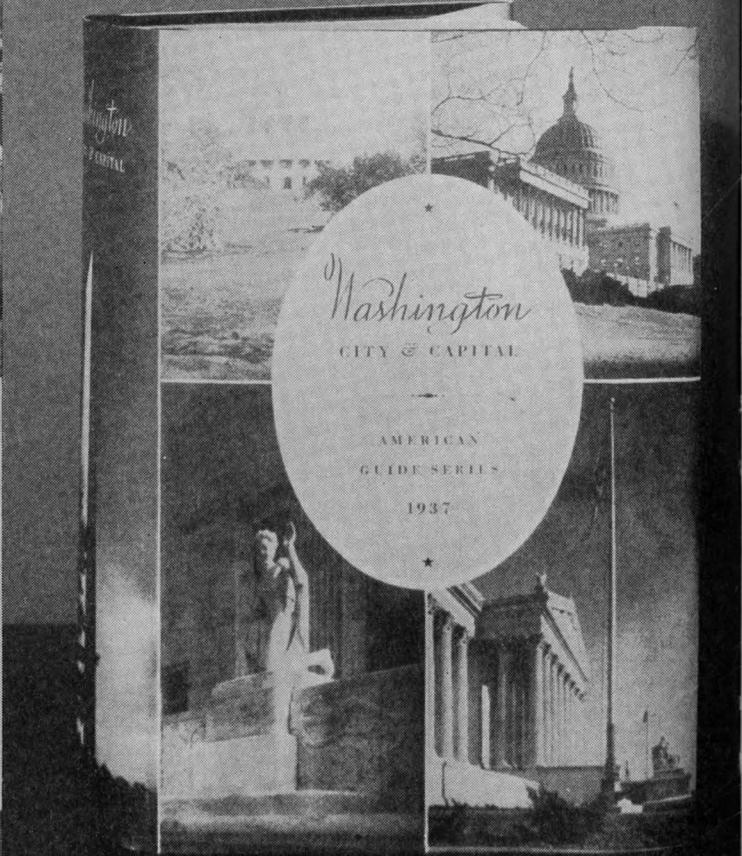
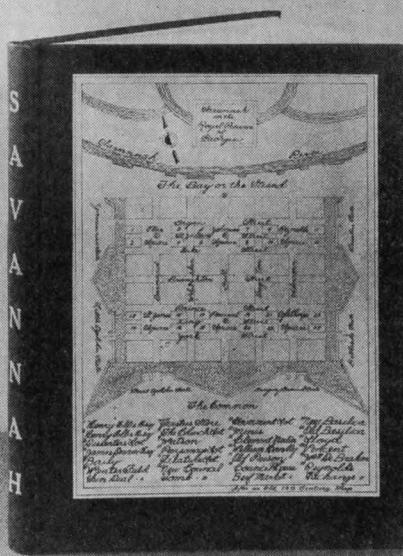
Guide to Lincoln City • Nebraska



New Orleans City Guide

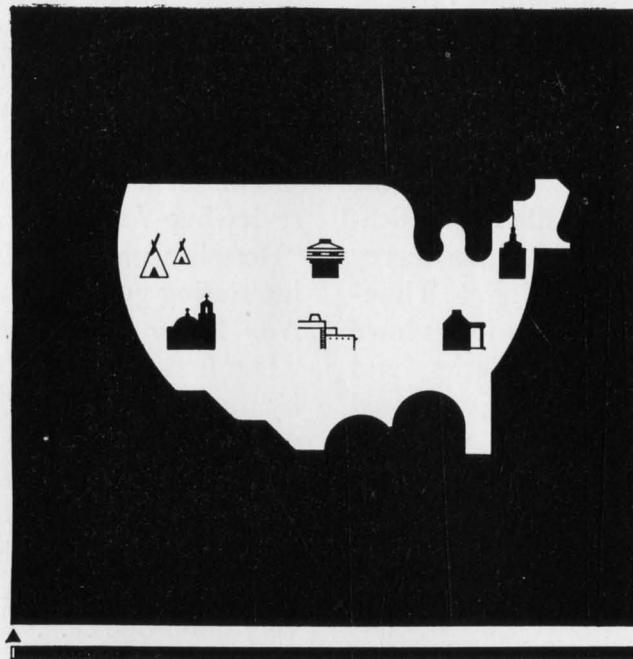


American Guide Series



INVENTORY

A complete portrait of the United States is rapidly taking form in the books of the American Guide Series, main item of the WPA Federal Writers' Project, through the work and talent of jobless research workers, writers, and editors.



American Guide—0.3 percent of total program

At its peak, the Writers' Project employed nearly 6,000 people trained in various phases of the literary field. Today it employs about 3,000.

The series will comprise separate volumes covering in detail the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Puerto Rico; and a national guide condensing this information into six volumes.

Supplementary and incidental publications will cover cities, towns, counties, regions, and travel routes of special interest, nationality groups, and folklore.

With completeness and accuracy, these State and local guides not only give data on points of interest, but survey history and life, geology, climate, racial elements, industries, folklore, social life, and ways, arts, crafts, and culture.

Administrative and supervisory personnel in many sections of the country includes writers of national note such as Lyle Saxon, Vardis Fisher, George W. Cronyn, Edwin Bjorkman, Samuel Putnam, Vincent McHugh, and Harry Kemp.

WPA writers have gained prizes, prestige, and jobs. Four Guggenheim fellowships, the Avery Hopwood prize, and the Story Magazine award have been won by project workers. Jobs in research and travel bureaus, libraries, educational institutions, and on many publications have come to project workers, in some instances because of their WPA training.

One hundred and sixteen volumes, of widely varying types, had been published up to October 1, 1937, and new ones are appearing every month. In all but a few instances, pub-

lication has been arranged by local nonprofit civic groups, without cost to the Government.

Since this broad cross section of the project's work is now in print, perhaps the best way to examine it is through the reception accorded by the public and the critics.

These books are selling well. *New Castle on the Delaware*, guide to a small historic community, sold 3,000 copies; the *Lincoln (Nebraska) City Guide*, 16,000; *Massachusetts: A Guide to Its Places and People*, 8,000 the first month; *Vermont*, 2,000 the first week; *Almanac for New Yorkers*, 20,000; *U. S. One* (travel route), is about to exhaust a run of 50,000.

The news weekly, *Time*, said on January 3, 1938, that "the first U. S. Guides evoked far more literary enthusiasm than official publications usually raise," and added, "Almost every book shows flashes of inspired writing." Thousands of reviews, articles, and news items have dealt with the American Guide Series, and among them the dominant attitude expressed has been in agreement with that of Lewis Gannett, reviewer of the *Herald Tribune*, New York: "The American Guide Series is taking shape, giving a permanent dignity to the Federal Writers' Project that was originally conceived as relief work."

Lewis Mumford, nationally known author and critic, has written of the Project's chief task: "Of all the good uses of adversity, one of the best has been the conception and execution of a series of American guidebooks; the first attempt, on a comprehensive scale, to make the country itself worthily known to Americans. These guidebooks are the finest contribution to American patriotism that has been made in our generation."

Said the *Publishers' Weekly*: "The widespread research done by groups of writers working on these books has brought to light much material for future books. And it is likely that many of the writers will rediscover many important aspects of American life, a discovery the results of which will probably be reflected in American letters for years to come." Of the *New Orleans City Guide*, Harry Hansen, *World Telegram* (New York), wrote: "Having read most of the entertaining essays and looked at the pictures, I am now going to take the evening and enjoy a tour of New Orleans, street by street, thanks to the admirable work of the Federal Writers."

The *Book Review* of the *New York Times*, reviewing *Maine: A Guide Down East*, said: "Here is a practical, beautiful, intelligent, and interesting guide to the State of Maine." The *New Yorker* said of the *Italians of New York*: "The first of a series of racial studies planned by the busy WPA Federal Writers' Project. A good, informative study of some New Yorkers you ought to know about."

Said *Books*, weekly literary supplement of the *New York Herald Tribune*, of *U. S. One*: "This well-stocked book is a motorist's guide, and a very good one . . . The book is succinct, informative, useful, and genuinely interesting, and it should be welcomed by all North-to-South motorists whose interest goes beyond their own speedometers."

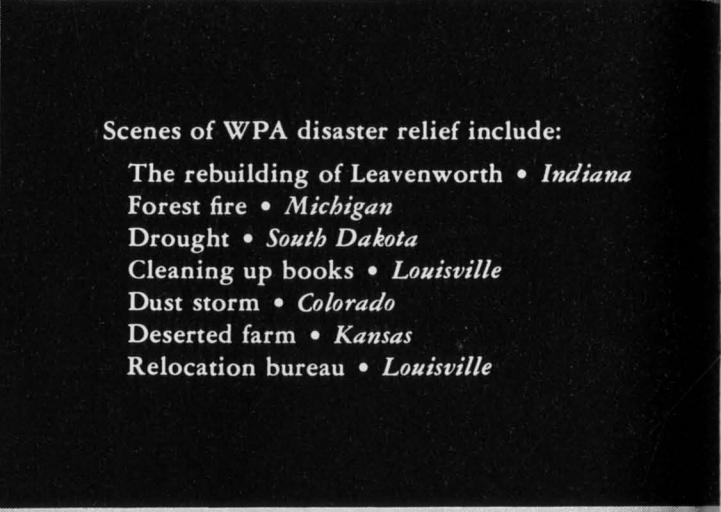
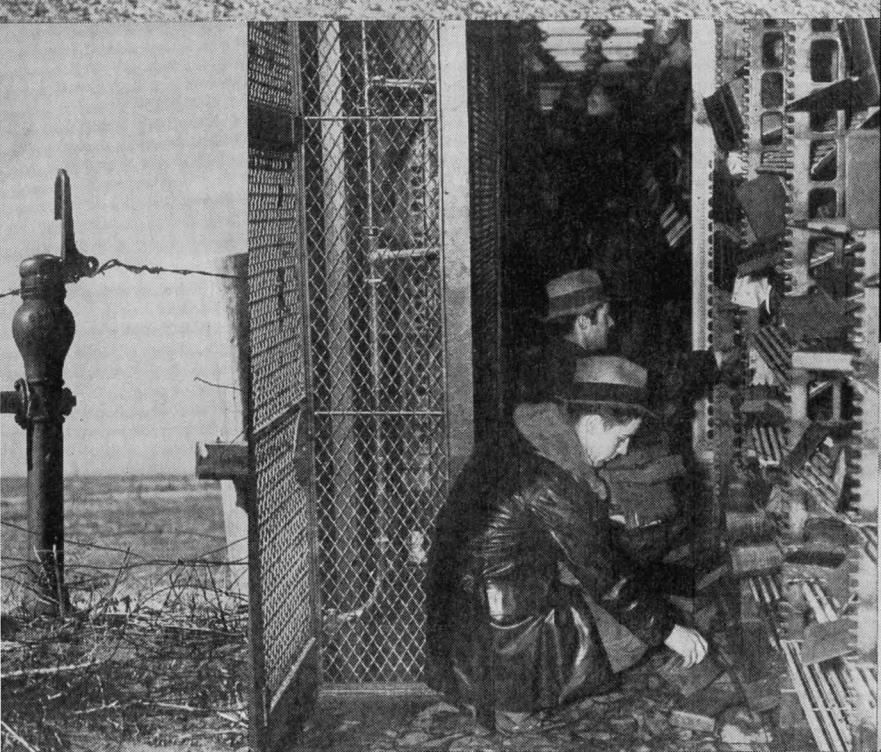
The *Los Angeles Times* said of the *Idaho Encyclopedia*: "Tourists of the present day will revel in it. Students and historians will welcome it with proper gratitude, now and in the future. It will remain a source book of importance for the West."

DISASTER RELIEF

Scenes of WPA disaster relief include:

Harrisburg Flood
Clothing distribution center • Louisville
Levee work • Memphis
Clean-up • Memphis
Wreckage clearing • Gainesville, Georgia
Levee work • Tennessee





Scenes of WPA disaster relief include:

The rebuilding of Leavenworth • *Indiana*
Forest fire • *Michigan*
Drought • *South Dakota*
Cleaning up books • *Louisville*
Dust storm • *Colorado*
Deserted farm • *Kansas*
Relocation bureau • *Louisville*



INVENTORY

Wherever disaster has struck in America since the WPA was created, WPA workers have formed a mobile peace army which could be shifted almost overnight from its regular tasks to battle the unruly elements or care for human refugees.



These campaigns—against flood, drought, storm, and fire—have been as dramatic as they have been impossible to capture in a statistical inventory of accomplishments.

There is no way to measure, for example, the services of WPA workers to the people of Gainesville, Ga., after much of its downtown district was destroyed by a 1936 tornado which killed 200 persons out of a population of 10,000. They erected a temporary city hall and Red Cross headquarters in 2 days, built sanitary toilets, cleared the streets, distributed carloads of WPA-made clothing and bedding, and razed tottering walls.

That same spring eight northeastern rivers went on a rampage through half a dozen States. Again WPA workers plunged into the thick of the fight, filling and piling sandbags, rescuing those trapped by the water, distrib-

uting food and clothing, registering refugees, and cleaning up.

The Ohio River flood of 1937 was a repetition, with greater intensity, of the disasters of the previous year. More than a score of WPA workers lost their lives before it was over. But again these workers for whom private industry had no place proved their value, in time of crisis, as the shock troops of disaster.

In drought areas they have performed a wide range of service, from building dams and digging wells to providing food and clothing.

They have joined the Civilian Conservation Corps in many a fight against forest fire.

The combination of hurricane and flood which left New England prostrate in the autumn of 1938 brought forth an army of 110,000 WPA workers to battle the elements, hunt for bodies, clean up debris, and restore public facilities.

SUMMARY

Physical Accomplishments on WPA Projects Through October 1, 1937

TYPE	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	NUMBER OR AMOUNT			TYPE	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	NUMBER OR AMOUNT	
		New construction	Repairs and improvements	Additions			New construction	Repairs and improvements
HIGHWAYS, ROADS, STREETS, AND RELATED FACILITIES—Con.								
Public buildings—Total	Number	12,212	36,510	1,363	Roadside landscaping	Miles	X X X	14,690
Educational buildings—Total	Number	1,824	19,316	672	(Linear feet line painted)	12,723,969	X X X	
Schools	Number	1,771	18,802	647	Number signs made	825,078	X X X	
Libraries	Number	53	514	25	Number signs erected	363,848	X X X	
Recreational buildings—Total	Number	3,777	2,664	238	Miles of single-line track	X X X		452.1
Auditoriums	Number	184	206	52				
Stadiums, grandstands, etc.	Number	752	257	39				
Gymnasiums	Number	376	238	86				
Other (pavilion, bathhouses, etc.)	Number	2,465	1,963	61				
Institutional buildings—Total	Number	284	2,484	61				
Hospitals	Number	86	968	33				
Penal institutions	Number	80	261	14				
Other	Number	118	1,255	14				
Courthouses, offices, and other administrative buildings	Number	615	2,545	116				
Dormitories	Number	384	983	14				
Fire houses	Number	129	1,156	17				
Garages	Number	793	463	64				
Aircraft hangars	Number	73	75	1				
Warehouses	Number	630	812	33				
Armories	Number	132	211	2				
Other buildings and small structures (such as bus and streetcar shelters).	Number	3,571	5,801	145				
Demolition of buildings	Number	X X X	6,938	XXX				
HIGHWAYS, ROADS, STREETS, AND RELATED FACILITIES								
HIGHWAYS, ROADS, STREETS, AND RELATED FACILITIES—Con.								
Highways, roads, and streets—Total	Miles	46,649.7	158,693.5		Athletic fields	Number	1,534	1,360
Rural primary roads—Total	Miles	7,872	17,951.6		(Acres)	8,297	10,296	
Paved	Miles	2,352.4	2,161.5		(Number)	11	X X X	
Unpaved	Miles	5,520.2	15,790.1		(Acres)	69	X X X	
Rural secondary roads—Total	Miles	31,255	123,037.1		(Number)	881	3,210	
Paved	Miles	2,044.4	1,988.7		(Acres)	26,707	191,433	
Unpaved	Miles	29,210.6	121,048.4		(Number)	92	X X X	
Urban—Total	Miles	6,568	16,647.3		(Acres)	1,107	X X X	
Paved	Miles	3,944.2	4,989.8		(Number)	20	X X X	
Unpaved	Miles	2,623.8	11,657.5		(Acres)	1,059	104	
Other (parks, cemeteries, etc.)—Total	Miles	954.1	1,057.5		(Number)	1,303	4,902	
Paved	Miles	253.2	212.5		(Number)	751	3,792	
Unpaved	Miles	700.9	845		(Number)	552	3,087	
Road shoulders (not included above).	Miles	2,935.4	20,785		(Number)	433	705	
Bridges—Total	Number	19,229	18,035		Swimming pools	Surface area in square feet	6,950,463	2,757,462
Wood	Length in feet	636,422	692,734		(Number)	324	47	
Steel	Length in feet	13,778	11,396		(Number)	977,827	152,100	
Masonry	Length in feet	424,770	322,802		(Number)	123	186	
Culverts	Length in feet	1,418	4,998		(Number of holes)	1,384	2,436	
Grade-crossing elimination	Length in feet	84,928	308,579		(Acres)	8,637	17,463	
Sidewalks and paths—Total	Length in feet	4,033	1,641		(Number)	3,535	1,174	
Curbs	Length in feet	126,724	61,353		(Number)	569	50	
Gutters	Length in feet	200,719	42,681		(Number)	716	56	
Guardrails and guardwalls	Length in feet	5,365,685	1,059,940		(Number)	731	159	
Lights for roads and streets	Number of miles equipped	24	X X X		Ice-skating rinks	Surface area in square feet	34,011,344	10,373,290
Roadside drainage	Linear feet of ditch	8,433	34,832		(Number)	29	4	
	Linear feet of pipe	203	1,223		(Number)	28	31	
	Linear feet of ditch	70,804,426	180,866,215		(Number)	48	10	
	Linear feet of pipe	4,629,895	1,184,219		(Number)	88	25	
WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS								
Water mains, aqueducts, or distribution lines.	Miles				Storage tanks, reservoirs, and cisterns	Miles	4,295.4	1,458.8
	Number of consumer connections				(Number of connections)	123,028	165,103	
Treatment plants (excluding cesspools and septic tanks): Sewage	Number				Storage dams	Number	1,272	329
Water	Number				Wells	Number	3,504	298
Garbage incinerators	Number				Treatment plants (excluding cesspools and septic tanks): Sewage	Number	1,632	1,437
Pumping stations	Number				Water	Number	243	151
Storm and sanitary sewers	Number of service connections				Garbage incinerators	Number	60	63
Manholes and catch basins	Number				Pumping stations	Number	25	24
Sanitary toilets	Number				Storm and sanitary sewers	Number	252	103
Cesspools	Number				Manholes and catch basins	Miles	6,299.7	1,966.1
Septic tanks	Number				Sanitary toilets	Number	152,681	27,349
					Cesspools	Number	3,883	57
					Septic tanks	Number	156,323	88,912
						Number	865,955	12,776
						Number	37,938	21
						Number	3,883	57

Physical Accomplishments on WPA Projects Through October 1, 1937—Continued

TYPE	UNIT OF MEASURE-MENT	NUMBER OR AMOUNT		TYPE	UNIT OF MEASURE-MENT	NUMBER OR AMOUNT
		New construction	Repairs and improvements			
WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS—Continued						
Mine sealing	Number of mines.	7,777	X X X	Reforestation	Acres	32,854
	Number of openings.	67,327	X X X		Number of trees planted.	13,453,639
Mosquito control	Linear feet of ditch.	30,476,208	16,942,536	Firebreaks	Miles	1,227.2
	Acres drained.	1,097,001	534,365	Fire and forest trails	Miles	2,125
	Gallons of spray used.	1,218,757	X X X	Plant and tree nurseries	Number of nurseries	625
Drainage (other than roadside and mosquito eradication).	Linear feet of ditch.	6,144,148	34,377,346		Number of plants or trees planted.	12,559,623
	Linear feet of pipe.	3,698,679	504,789	Tree surgery	Number of trees trimmed.	1,263,984
FLOOD AND EROSION CONTROL—NAVIGATION AIDS—IRRIGATION	Acres drained.	2,043,552	6,471,548		Number of trees removed.	257,094
Docks, wharves, and piers	Number.	99	139	Bird and game sanctuaries	Number of sanctuaries established.	819
	Feet of usable water front.	40,243	122,924	Noxious plant eradication	Acres	6,370,862
Jetties and breakwaters	Area in square feet.	1,491,776	7,011,447		Acres sprayed	548,164
	Length in feet.	1,161	49	Spray treatments, disease, and insect pest eradication (except mosquito control).	Gallons of spray used	11,755,718
Bulkheads	Cubic yards placed.	92,638	6,020		Tons of poisoned food used.	12,284
Canals and channels	Linear feet	193,657	73,397	Rodent destruction	Number	24,688,109
River-bank improvements	Miles	266,935	106,966	Planting oysters	Acres of bed prepared	59,013
Stream-bed improvements	Miles	53.2	165.7		Bushels planted	2,633,143
Dredging (other than channels)	Miles	X X X	940			
Dams (other than storage or power).	Cubic yards of material dredged.	901,740	3,240.4			
Riprap (other than river bank)	Number	17,083	154			
Retaining walls and revetments	Square yards surfaced.	4,103,678	494,954			
Levees and embankments	Number	10,601	2,738			
Irrigation	Linear feet	2,231,556	334,731			
ELECTRIC AND COMMUNICATION UTILITIES	Linear feet	932,813	1,980,022			
Power houses	Cubic yards placed.	9,990,075	7,724,338			
Transmission lines (electric)	Acres	120,572	1,767,714			
Power distribution lines	Miles of flume canal.	226.3	2,552.9			
Telephone and telegraph lines	Miles	904.8	671.5			
Police and fire-alarm signals	Number of boxes and signals.	38,003	X X X			
GROUNDS IMPROVEMENTS	Linear feet of line strung.	4,089,676	X X X			
Landscaping around public buildings.	Number of buildings.	X X X	9,025			
Miscellaneous landscaping	Acres	X X X	22,434			
Lighting airports, parking lots, athletic fields, etc.	Acres	X X X	3,962			
Fountains and ornamental pools.	Number of places lighted.	276	24			
Fencing	Acres lighted.	6,103	2,436			
Cemetery improvements	Number	187	20			
MISCELLANEOUS	Miles	5,425.6	6,804			
Tar and railroad track	Acres	X X X	3,427			
Boats and ships	Miles of single-line track.	15.3	229.8			
Fire observation towers	Number	362	690			
Paving (other than roads, walks, or runways).	Number	32	6			
Tunnels:	Square yards hard surface.	3,230,943	761,897			
Vehicular	Square yards other surface.	3,758,054	1,615,822			
Pedestrian	Number	9	4			
Other	Length in feet.	1,001	971			
	Number	49	11			
	Length in feet.	10,750	2,803			
	Number	125	24			
	Length in feet.	84,580	10,227			
Fish hatcheries	Number	139	81			
Monuments and historic markers.	Annual fingerling capacity.	336,195,700	241,947,918			
Gas lines (distribution and transmission).	Linear feet	410,256	211,409			
Oil and other pipe lines	Number of consumer connections.	1,402	5,359			
	Linear feet	43,485	10,188			
CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED)						
Reforestation	Acres					
	Number of trees planted.					
Firebreaks	Miles					
	Miles					
Plant and tree nurseries	Number of nurseries					
	Number of plants or trees planted.					
Tree surgery	Number of trees trimmed.					
	Number of trees removed.					
Bird and game sanctuaries	Number of sanctuaries established.					
Noxious plant eradication	Acres					
	Acres sprayed					
Spray treatments, disease, and insect pest eradication (except mosquito control).	Gallons of spray used					
	Tons of poisoned food used.					
Rodent destruction	Number					
	Acres of bed prepared					
Planting oysters	Bushels planted					
FOOD AND FUEL DISTRIBUTED						
Milk	Number of quarts					
Foodstuffs (not elsewhere classified)	Number of pounds					
Wood	Number of cords					
WORK IN LIBRARIES						
New branch libraries	Number established					
New traveling libraries	Number established					
Reading rooms in existing libraries	Number established					
Cataloging for existing libraries	Number of volumes cataloged					
RENOVATION OF BOOKS—TOTAL						
Public school volumes	Number					
Public library volumes	Number					
Other volumes	Number					
SEWING ROOMS						
Articles made—Total	Number					
Garments—Total	Number					
Men's	Number					
Women's	Number					
Boys'	Number					
Girls'	Number					
Infants'	Number					
Other articles	Number					
Canning and preserving	Net pounds					
School lunches served	Number					
MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND NURSING ASSISTANCE						
Articles made—Total	Number					
Garments—Total	Number					
Men's	Number					
Women's	Number					
Boys'	Number					
Girls'	Number					
Infants'	Number					
Other articles	Number					
Dental clinics conducted	Number of clinics					
	Number of persons examined					
	Number of persons treated					
Medical clinics conducted	Number of clinics					
	Number of persons examined					
	Number of persons treated					
Medical and dental clinics assisted	Number of clinics					
	Number of persons examined					
	Number of persons treated					
Medical examinations other than at clinics	Number of adults examined					
	Number of children examined					
Nursing visits	Number of group inspections made					
	Number of persons inspected					
	Number of home visits made					
Nursing aid to clinics	Number of WPA nurses assisting					
Nursing aid at immunizations	Number of immunizations					
ART						
Art classes	Average monthly attendance					
Civic art centers	Aggregate attendance					
Drawings, easel paintings, murals, and sculptured works	Number					
Etchings, lithographs, woodblocks, etc.	Number of originals					
	Number of prints					
Posters	Number of originals					
	Number of reproductions					
Arts and crafts	Number of objects					
Index of American design plates	Number of plates made					
Stage sets, dioramas, and models for visual education	Number					

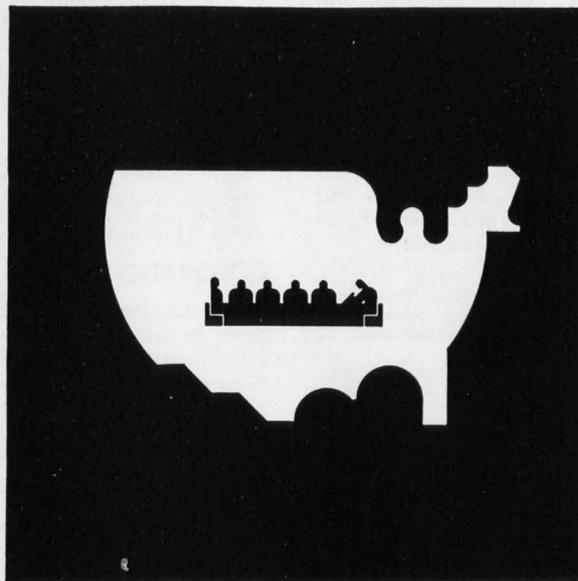
Physical Accomplishments on WPA Projects Through October 1, 1937—Continued

	UNIT OF MEASURE-MENT	NUMBER OR AMOUNT		UNIT OF MEASURE-MENT	NUMBER OR AMOUNT	
MUSIC						
Music classes	Average monthly attendance.	140,321	Braille	Number of blind persons employed.	274	
	(Average number per month.)	4,549		Number of braille pages transcribed.	1,245,674	
Musical performances	Average monthly attendance.	3,107,345		Number of braille maps made.	41,542	
THEATRE						
Theatrical productions	Number	1,501	Housekeeping aides	Number of visits made.	4,020,548	
	(Average number per month.)	2,833		Number of families aided.	663,513	
Theatrical performances	Average monthly attendance.	1,043,478	Assistants in nursery schools	Number provided.	957	
	(Number of books and pamphlets written.)	116		Number of articles constructed or renovated.	3,312,786	
Writing	Number of copies distributed.	401,928	Museum activities	Number of articles cataloged.	5,228,029	
HISTORICAL SURVEYS						
	Number of structures measured.	2,302	EDUCATION (MONTH OF OCTOBER 1937)—TOTAL		Number of classes.	100,145
Historic American building survey	Number of drawings made.	16,244		Number of enrollees.	1,144,689	
	Number of photographs made.	17,480	Literacy	Number of classes.	17,195	
	(Number of vessels surveyed.)	270		Number of enrollees.	192,481	
Historic American Merchant Marine survey.	Number of drawings made.	677	Vocational	Number of classes.	10,506	
	Number of photographs made.	545		Number of enrollees.	159,430	
	Number of counties whose records have been listed.	2,021	Avocational and leisure time	Number of classes.	10,978	
	Number of county inventories published.	50		Number of enrollees.	138,226	
Historic records survey	Number of towns whose records have been listed.	1,040	Parent and homemaking	Number of classes.	10,019	
	Number of churches whose records have been listed.	40,453	College level and correspondence	Number of enrollees.	136,379	
	Number of agencies whose records were surveyed.	28,792	Public affairs	Number of classes.	1,899	
Federal Archives survey	Linear feet of files surveyed.	4,876,461		Number of enrollees.	29,609	
Planning surveys conducted	Number	539	Workers	Number of classes.	1,555	
Research and statistical studies conducted.	Number	1,027	General adult	Number of enrollees.	27,249	
Engineering surveys	(Square miles of mapping survey.)	211,746	Nursery schools	Number of classes.	1,600	
Maps	Miles of line survey	72,088		Number of enrollees.	29,726	
Indexing and cataloging	Number of permanent markers set.	91,430	Other	Number of classes.	20,259	
	Number of maps drawn.	89,681		Number of enrollees.	271,308	
	Number of items indexed or cataloged.	293,761,171	RECREATION		Number of enrollees.	1,481
			Community centers operated	Number	40,243	
			Community centers assisted	Number	24,563	
				Number of enrollees	120,038	
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES (WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28, 1937):						
			Physical recreation	Number of participant hours.	11,428,857	
			Social recreation	Number of participant hours.	2,471,797	
			Cultural recreation	Number of participant hours.	2,285,304	
			Therapeutic recreation	Number of participant hours.	134,253	
MISCELLANEOUS						
			Archaeological excavations	Number of articles found.	419,657	
			Gardening	(Number of gardens)	30,661	
				(Acres)	7,972	
			Shoe repair	Number of pairs.	609,446	
			Furniture repair	Number of articles	879,288	

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION,
DIVISION OF RESEARCH, STATISTICS AND RECORDS.

EVALUATION

To gather independent data on the Federal Works Program with respect to (1) the workers and (2) the communities, eleven national organizations concerned with civic planning and civic standards conducted, early in 1938, a Nation-wide survey which was called the United States Community Improvement Appraisal.



The organizations which cooperated in this survey are: American Engineering Council, American Institute of Architects, American Municipal Association, American Public Welfare Association, American Society of Planning Officials, National Aeronautic Association, National Education Association (Adult Education Division), National Recreation Association, United States Bureau of Public Roads, United States Conference of Mayors, and the Works Progress Administration.

In each State, a qualified organization such as the State League of Municipalities, State Planning Commission, State University, or State WPA administration was selected to conduct the survey.

This State organization invited the chief executives of its cities, counties, and State

departments to report fully on all phases of their first-hand experience with the use of the unemployed on public works.

The State organization then appointed an independent committee of civic leaders called the State Appraisal Committee, which studied the local reports, evaluated their contents, and reported its findings.

More than 8,000 State and local officials including governors, heads of State departments, county executives, mayors, school superintendents, and others, made reports in this survey. The record is not yet complete. Local reports have been made in Iowa, but the State Committee has not met. Surveys in Connecticut, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Vermont, and Wisconsin have yet to be made.

Following are brief general excerpts from the

comprehensive and detailed reports of a number of the State Appraisal Committees, together with the membership list of each committee:

ALABAMA

"Little towns that once confused weeds with shrubbery, if not forests, now have no weeds. Little towns that once endured barbaric sanitary conditions and a bad health rate are now clean and free of pest holes . . . Little towns whose people once swallowed all the dust that did not accumulate on store stocks and household furnishings now have no dust. They are equally free of mud. Towns that had no swimming pools or recreation centers now are well provided with these. Little towns that had no community house where the cultural spirit might have an outlet, now have one. Little towns that had shabby city halls now have dignified city buildings.

"Physically and spiritually little towns have been immensely benefited by these building projects. The Committee also noticed in the briefs that this new stirring of the creative spirit by means of public monies had unexpected influence for good upon private investors. Everywhere the example of the works project leaders encouraged private citizens to improve the appearance of their places of business and of their homes.

"Thus the spiritual value corresponds to the economic value deriving from the tremendous public spending that has gone on the past 5 years. These are permanent gains. In the end it may even be agreed that such gains offset the obvious losses of the worst depression that this republic ever endured."

Dr. J. W. SCOTT, Professor of Literature, Polytechnic Institute
Mrs. J. U. REAVES, President, Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, Mobile
LEE BIGOOD, Dean, University of Alabama
Dr. B. F. AUSTIN, State Commander, American Legion, Montgomery

GROVER C. HALL, Editor, Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery
Miss LORINE BARNES, President, Alabama Education Association, Birmingham
Mrs. H. B. SHOWALTER, President, Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers, Auburn

ARIZONA

"It was the unanimous judgment of the committee as well as all sponsors that the work program is much preferable to direct relief.

"When all factors in the program are studied carefully, they seem to constitute a strong case in favor of the work program. Worthwhile improvements and services are realized and the effect on the recipient of help is much better. History from ancient Rome to the present points out the dangers of direct relief. It may destroy both the community and the individual."

GRADY GAMMAGE, President, Arizona State Teachers College, Tempe
Mrs. W. W. SHERWOOD, Secretary, Holbrook Parent-Teachers Association, Holbrook
FRANCES BROWN, Home Demonstration Agent, Extension Service University of Arizona
COLUMBUS GIRAGI, Editor and Manager, Holbrook Tribune-News
ROGER T. PELTON, Cochise County Engineer, Bisbee
JAMES GIRAND, City Engineer of Phoenix, Representing Municipal League

Mrs. R. L. POMEROY, President, Parent-Teachers Association, Tucson
EDWIN S. LANE, Dean of Trinity Cathedral, Phoenix
Father EMMETT MC LAUGHLIN, St. Marys, Phoenix
C. WARREN PETERSON, Chairman, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Phoenix
HOWARD S. REED, Secretary, State Planning Board, Phoenix
LINN B. ORME, President, Salt River Valley Water Users Association, Phoenix
Mrs. ELIZABETH L. HENDRIX, Phoenix

ARKANSAS

"During the past decade Arkansas has been through a series of disasters that taxed its resources to the utmost . . . When the Federal Government began to provide employment projects for those on relief rolls, Arkansas had an opportunity to overcome the havoc of 'lean years' . . . The value of the many benefits accruing from numerous activities under the Works Program may be illustrated, as regards schools for instance, by the statement of W. E. Phipps, State Commissioner of Education, who says: 'I consider all of the work done by the Works Progress Administration for the schools of this State the most progressive and constructive the Federal Government has ever undertaken.'

"Civic standards have been raised in a high degree . . .

The work could not have been done without aid from the Federal Government.

"There was complete unanimity that work relief was much to be preferred over direct relief for employables."

Mrs. ELWOOD BAKER, President, Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs, Dermott

ROBERT SISSON, State Commander American Legion, Little Rock

HOWARD STEBBINS, Representing Private Industry, Little Rock

L. A. HENRY, State Planning Board, Little Rock

E. R. STAFFORD, Vice President, Arkansas Press Association, Springdale

WALDO FRAZIER, Secretary, Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation, Little Rock

H. M. THACKREY, Secretary, Arkansas Federation of Labor, Little Rock

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

"The most obvious characteristic of the community reports is their virtually unanimous endorsement, regardless of political differences, of the Federal Government's work relief program. The value of the program, both to the communities and to the needy unemployed, is recognized almost without exception.

"In virtually every community report the public facilities constructed are found to be of a permanent and much-needed character . . . The quality of the workmanship, in virtually all cases where the evaluation is based on the work itself, is found to compare favorably with work in private industry."

RICHARD E. DOYLE, President, San Francisco Board of Education

J. H. QUINN, President, Building Trades Council of Alameda County

HAROLD B. HAMMILL, Consulting Civil Engineer, Member American Society of Civil Engineers

DERO B. FORSLUND, Editor-Publisher, Eastbay Reporter

Mrs. WILLIAM J. O'DONNELL, President, San Francisco Women's Chamber of Commerce

Dr. W. C. POMEROY, Professor of Physics, University of California

COLORADO

"After an impartial digest of these appraisals, your committee gives its wholehearted approval to a continuation of a work relief program as the best available means of meeting the unemployment situation, both from the standpoint of the work accomplished and the benefits to the unemployed . . . Practically all the local branches of government agree that the quality of the workmanship is satisfactory. Some go so far as to say that it 'compares favorably with the quality under private contract.'"

EDWARD D. FOSTER, Director, Colorado State Planning Commission
WILLIAM B. FREEMAN, Engineer, Denver

TEMPLE BUELL, Architect, Denver
EUGENE HARRIS, Director, Denver Bureau of Public Welfare

EUDOCIA BELL SMITH, Member State House of Representatives
ROLAND L. LINDER, Architect, Denver

Mrs. LUCY C. AULD, Director of Correspondence, State Department of Public Instructions
RAY LANYON, Mayor of Longmont

DELAWARE

"Under these programs it has been possible for the State of Delaware to secure needed facilities for the life and welfare of our people which would almost certainly not have been secured through any other means . . . (As to the individual worker) the (90) reports which the Committee has examined . . . show clearly that there is no deterioration of morale or loss of the spirit of self sufficiency . . . In general the reports indicate that the projects have been worth-while and the value of the completed work has been commensurate with the expenditures entailed."

Lt. Col. MILO P. FOX, Fort DuPont
CHARLES H. GANT, Secretary, Board of Harbor Commissioners, Wilmington

Rev. CHARLES F. PENNIMAN, Wilmington

Dr. ARTHUR C. JOST, Executive Secretary, State Board of Health, Dover

Miss ETHELDA MULLEN, Executive Secretary, Family Society, Wilmington

ARTHUR M. POTTER, Executive Secretary, American Red Cross, Wilmington

BAYARD VANDEGRIFT, Division Engineer, State Highway Department, Wilmington

JOHN LECATE, Secretary, Rehoboth Beach City, Rehoboth

S. N. CULVER, Merchant, Delmar

Dr. H. V. HOLLOWAY, Secretary, State Board of Education, Dover

Dr. GEORGE EHINGER, Superintendent, Murphy School, Dover

I. B. FINKLESTEIN, President, Delaware Social Workers Club

G. MORRIS WHITESIDE, II, Architect, Wilmington

HARRY L. PETTYJOHN, Mayor of Milford

JAMES B. McCABE, Former State Senator, Selbyville

L. D. SHANK, City Manager of Dover

E. R. MACK, Secretary, Board of Park Commissioners

CHARLES E. BANNING, City Manager, Milford

FLORIDA

"City and county officials are agreed that the Federal emergency work programs have advanced the construction and improvement plan of the various communities from 5 to 10 years

"These benefits (non-construction projects) are just as important and quite as enduring as if they had been written in stone and in steel and concrete

"The concensus of opinion is that the quality of workmanship has been unusually high

"Work relief is of much greater value to a community as a whole because it makes possible needed improvements which could not be obtained otherwise; and it is better for the unemployed in that it helps preserve their self-respect and tends to uphold their general morale."

THOMAS C. IMESON,
City Commissioner, Jacksonville
R. E. L. CHANCEY, Mayor of Tampa

DAVID SHEPHERD,
Mayor of Fort Myers

GEORGIA

"Reports from sponsors leave no question as to the value of work relief over the dole in dealing with unemployment problems. They show a unanimity of opinion in favor of work relief, not only because of the effect upon the morale of the workers but because of the public improvements resulting from the plan The concensus of opinion of the sponsors is that the workmanship on construction projects compares favorably to that found on privately constructed jobs The committee feels it would be dilatory in its duty if it did not emphatically call to your attention the fact that, with many millions of dollars spent in Georgia, there has been no suggestion of misuse of money by any of the agencies. On the other hand, reporting sponsors commend highly the administrative officials."

ROBERT F. MADDOX, Chairman, State Board of Health, Atlanta
ARTHUR LUCAS, Chairman, State Board of Public Welfare, Atlanta
M. T. SINGLETON, Past President, Georgia Chapter, American Society of Civil Engineers, Atlanta
F. D. BURGE, Representing American Institute of Architects, Atlanta
THOMAS LUCK, President, Georgia Municipal Association, Carrollton
T. GUY WOOLFORD, President, Georgia Forestry Association, Atlanta
Mrs. C. D. CENTER, President, Georgia Congress Parents and Teachers, Atlanta
JERE N. MOOR, President, Georgia Press Association, Milledgeville

Miss RHODA KAUFFMAN, Executive Secretary, Social Welfare Council, Atlanta
Miss SALLY AKIN, President, Georgia Library Association, Macon
B. M. GRIER, President, Georgia Educational Association, Athens
RALPH L. RAMSEY, Executive Secretary, Georgia Educational Association, Athens
Mrs. A. B. CONGER, President, Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, Bainbridge
Miss JOSEPHINE WILKINS, President, Georgia League of Women Voters, Atlanta
FRANK M. KIMBLE, President, Association of Georgia County Commissioners, Poulan

IDAHO

"Every individual in every town and county has and will continue to derive benefits from the works program Virtually all of the accomplishments of the work relief program would have been beyond local agencies without help of the Government and the unemployed Idaho educators almost unanimously approve this new field of service (WPA education program) Work-relief programs have created a loyalty to and a confidence in our Government Work as a form of relief is overwhelmingly favored in preference to the dole."

WILL SIMONS, Chairman, Idaho State Planning Board, Boise
R. E. SHEPHERD, Vice Chairman, Idaho State Planning Board, Jerome
HUGH MACCOSHAM, Member, Idaho State Planning Board, Pocatello

ALLEN C. MERRITT, Member, Idaho State Planning Board, Salmon
WALTER CLARK, Member, Idaho State Planning Board, Kellogg

INDIANA

"The Federal works programs have been of great value to every community and governmental unit in the State Public works improvement in Indiana is 10 years in advance of what it would have been without the various Federal programs It is the opinion of the governmental officials of this State that the quality of workmanship is, on the whole, as good as that under private construction The Federal works program

has awakened the citizens to the need for long-time planning The general opinion throughout the State is that a program of assistance for the needy should include both direct relief and work relief."

BLUCHER A. POOLE, State Sanitary Engineer, Indianapolis

VIRGIL M. SIMMONS, Commissioner, Department of Conservation, Indianapolis

Miss HAZEL B. WARREN, State Library, Indianapolis

VINCENT YOUKEY, Mayor of Crown Point, Secretary, Indiana Municipal League

Mrs. EDWIN I. POSTON, President, Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs, Martinsville

ROWLAND ALLEN, Personnel Director, L. S. Ayres & Co., Indianapolis

WILLIAM N. TEALLE, Mayor of Lafayette, President, Indiana Municipal League

FRED HOKE, Chairman, Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief, Indianapolis

HARRY WENGER, Engineer, Indiana Public Service Commission, Indianapolis

CECIL CALVERT, Indianapolis Water Co.

EARL CRAWFORD, Chairman, State Highway Commission, Indianapolis

Prof. R. W. HOLMSTEDT, College of Education, Indiana University, Bloomington

Miss HANNAH NOONE, Center Township Trustee, Indianapolis

CLARENCE E. ROY, President, Indiana County Commissioners Association, Fort Wayne

RAYMOND F. CLAPP, Director, Indianapolis Community Fund

Rev. FRANK S. C. WICKS, All Souls Unitarian Church, Indianapolis

HARRY BALDWIN, Mayor of Anderson, Vice President, Indiana Municipal League

DUDLEY A. SMITH, Director, Information and Research, Indiana Department of Public Welfare, Indianapolis

KANSAS

"The general opinion is that the (WPA) projects are of a higher type (than those of the earlier work relief programs) with more emphasis on the heavier and more permanent public works, but they are also more costly from the sponsor's point of view Benefit of the work relief programs outweighs, as a whole, the 'necessarily disagreeable' features and the 'adverse byproducts' in worthwhile projects and benefit to the morale of the men who were to that extent at least kept from direct relief rolls The necessity for better planning and planning on a longer time basis is felt. We should have a single department of our Federal Government responsible for all the Federal Government social welfare functions. In Kansas we need a single State department responsible for all our State government social welfare functions."

Report prepared by John G. Stutz, Lawrence, Executive Director of League of Kansas Municipalities, with suggestions from the following Advisory Committee:

JOHN E. BRINK, Deputy Administrator, State Works Progress Administration, Topeka

H. L. BROWN, City Manager, Salina

ALBERT B. MARTIN, General Attorney, League of Kansas Municipalities

ROY D. COLEMAN, County Engineer, Atchison County

ALFRED MACDONALD, Director, Board of Park Commissioners, Wichita

DEAN DAY, Grace Cathedral, Topeka

KENTUCKY

"The efficiency of the workers, the quality of workmanship, as well as the quality of workers themselves, are rising steadily under WPA Need for WPA, or a similar program in their community, is a permanent condition both from the standpoint of the jobless and of the communities themselves The physical effects of the work relief program in communities have been good on the whole, will be of lasting benefit, and in many communities constitute the only improvements of this kind that have been made in a number of years past The National Youth Administration division of WPA has been greatly appreciated The State has been provided with a physical educational plant which it badly needed and could not otherwise get Work relief is favored over direct relief for employable jobless by all the sponsors."

ROBERT BLAIR, Business Manager, The Daily Tribune, Corbin

WILLIAM J. HUTCHINS, President, Berea College, Berea

BEN KILGORE, Secretary, University of Kentucky, Lexington

THOMAS J. NOLAN, President, Kentucky Chapter American Institute of Architects, Louisville

THOMAS R. UNDERWOOD, Editor, The Lexington Herald, Lexington

R. A. KENT, President, University of Louisville

Mrs. PAUL WICKLIFFE, President, Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, Greenville

Rabbi JOSEPH RAUCH, Adath Israel Temple, Louisville

E. J. PAXTON, Jr., Sun-Democrat, Paducah

D. V. TERRELL, President, Kentucky Society of Professional Engineers, Lexington

CARL B. WACHS, Executive Secretary, Kentucky Municipal League, Lexington

LOUISIANA

"This Committee feels, as do a majority of the public officials who have reviewed the accomplishments of their individual communities, that work created for the able-bodied unemployed in need has been of everlasting benefit to the State as a whole; and that to complete the task of building, so auspiciously begun, it will be necessary to continue the policy of work for the needy as long as economic necessity demands."

J. LESTER WHITE, Chairman, Louisiana State Planning Commission, Baton Rouge
ALCEE LEGANDRE, State Commander, American Legion, New Orleans
DONOVAN D. WELDON, Publisher, Progress, Hammond
Dr. PIERCE CLINE, President, Centenary College, Shreveport

W. T. BURTON, Lake Charles
HARVEY BENOIT, Mayor of Monroe
ROBERT S. MAESTRI, Mayor of New Orleans
JOHN H. OVERTON, Jr., Attorney, Alexandria
FRED DENT, State Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Baton Rouge

MAINE

"In general it may be said that the Works Program has materially assisted the local communities in carrying the burden of unemployed relief; that many improvements of a highly desirable and permanent nature have resulted; and that the advantages of work relief over direct relief have been conclusively demonstrated. It is assumed that work relief has generally been more expensive (than direct relief). Certainly, however, the results obtained in the form of permanent improvements and in the improved morale of the workers and their families far outweigh this additional cost. At least this appears to be the unanimous opinion of the municipal officials who have filed reports under the present survey."

DR. ELMER W. CAMPBELL, President, Maine Municipal Association, and Mayor of Hallowell
PEARL S. GREENE, Department of Home Economics, University of Maine, Orono
ORREN C. HORNELL, Professor of Government, Bowdoin College, Brunswick
FRANKLIN W. JOHNSON, President, Colby College, Waterville

AGNES P. MANTOR, President, Maine State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Farmington
STEPHEN E. PATRICK, State Director, Vocational Education
F. ARLINE RICHARDSON, Master, Maine State Grange
Dr. OWEN SMITH, President, Maine State Chamber of Commerce

MARYLAND

"Without exception every community is in favor of work relief in preference to the dole for those who are employable Generally speaking, it would seem that the construction projects undertaken have been well selected and in most cases have been of permanent character—a part of a general plan and much needed by the communities They were beyond the resources of the community for immediate execution in most cases Generally the quality of the work has been good The conclusion, from the limited information supplied, is that the non-construction projects apparently have been of value to the community and serve a needful purpose."

E. B. PASSANO, Baltimore
Mrs. CHARLES E. ELICOTT, President, Maryland League of Women Voters, Baltimore

HARVEY WEISS, Superintendent, Memorial Hospital, Cumberland
Capt. JAMES H. GAMBRILL, Jr., Frederick

MASSACHUSETTS

"Through the Federal works program tax rates have been favorably affected, relief burdens have been met, improvements of a permanent value have been secured, and the self-respect of thousands has been maintained The communities appear to be well satisfied with the quality of workmanship It can be stated that with very few exceptions the burden of evidence is predominantly in favor of work relief The relative worth-whileness of the programs to the needy unemployed people is not debatable."

Miss ELIZABETH M. HERLIHY, Chairman, State Planning Board, Boston
Mrs. LOUIS McHENRY HOWE, Social Service Authority and Postmistress of Fall River
JOHN F. WALSH, Secretary, Building Trades Employers Association, Boston
H. V. R. SWARTZ, Editor, The New England Construction Magazine, Boston

OWEN JOHNSON, Noted Author and President, Berkshire County Association, Stockbridge
E. SHERMAN CHASE, Partner, Metcalf & Eddy Engineering Co., Boston
CHARLES J. ROHR, Assistant Professor, Political Economy, Massachusetts State College, Amherst
AXEL ZETTERMAN, Executive Secretary, Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, Boston

MICHIGAN

According to reports from Michigan public officials and sponsors of Federal Works Program undertakings, "The work projects have been fitted to the experience and training of the destitute unemployed in 92 percent of the communities.

"Sixty percent of the appraisals declare that the workers have been kept fit for private jobs. The public facilities created followed the community's long-time planning program in 67 percent of the cases. In all but one of the communities the public facilities built are considered permanent. Purely on the basis of the work itself, the quality of the workmanship is evaluated as good in 61 percent of the communities, as average in 33 percent, and as poor in 6 percent.

"Ninety-eight of the appraisals consider that all of the work accomplished under any of these programs would have been beyond the resources of the communities without the aid of the Government."

From a statistical study of local reports prepared by State Statistician of the Michigan WPA.

MINNESOTA

"Permanence seems to have been the watchword of the Minnesota WPA sponsors The reports indicate that the projects undertaken are not only useful but permanent The quality of workmanship, according to the overwhelming majority of reports submitted, has been of a satisfactory character. It is in several instances favorably compared with results obtained in private industry A very small proportion of the work undertaken under work relief programs would or could have been financed without Federal aid There is practically unanimity among the municipalities participating in their approval of work relief for persons who may be classified as employables and to limiting direct or home relief to those who are unemployable."

FRANK M. RARIG, Jr., Executive Secretary, Ramsey County Welfare Board, St. Paul
THEODORE H. ARENS, Conservator, Department of Rural Credit, St. Paul
R. A. STEVENSON, Dean of School of Business Administration, University of Minnesota
GUY ALEXANDER, County Commissioner, Hennepin County, Minneapolis
GEORGE M. SHEPARD, President, Minnesota Federation of Architects and Engineering Societies, St. Paul

HERMAN AUFDERHEIDE, Administrator, State Relief Agency
Rev. L. A. GLENN, Executive Secretary, United Catholic Charities of Duluth
ANNA DICKIE OLESEN, State Director, National Emergency Council, St. Paul
S. E. OLSON, President, Minnesota Agricultural Society
GEORGE A. BARNES, County Attorney, Redwood County, Redwood Falls
S. L. STOLTE, Director, Division of Operations, Works Progress Administration, St. Paul

MISSISSIPPI

"This Committee is of the unanimous opinion that without work relief all counties in Mississippi would now be in a pitiable condition Projects of the highest value in the State of Mississippi have been those coming under the heading of public works, such as construction of and repairs to public buildings, including public schools, courthouses, and municipal buildings; construction and improvements to streets, sewer systems, highways, farm-to-market roads, parks and playgrounds, and other similar work designed to achieve permanent improvements It is the judgment of this Committee that it (administration) has been free from dishonesty, graft, or pernicious political influence The people of the State generally appreciate the work that has been accomplished under the work relief program and feel that it has made a real and lasting contribution to the general welfare of our people."

NORMAN A. MOTT, Chairman, Mississippi Press Association
Mrs. H. J. WILSON, President, Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs
Mrs. LEWIS H. YARBROUGH, Past President, Congress of Parents and Teachers of Mississippi

Dr. G. T. GILLESPIE, President, Belhaven College
Dr. JOE E. FRAZIER, Secretary, Mississippi Association of Supervisors
C. D. ROSS, Manager, Mississippi Municipal Association
R. D. MORROW, State Adjutant, American Legion

MONTANA

"Without the funds supplied by the various Federal relief agencies, none of this work could have been accomplished One of the most noteworthy phases illustrated by the report is

the extent to which the Works Program has taught cities to appreciate the value of effective planning . . . Water conservation represents a phase of work relief wherein the projects constructed have a continuing indirect and regenerative value which the State Water Conservation Board reports as 'comparatively equivalent yearly to their total cost' . . . Montana's State entomologist estimates that cricket and hopper control campaigns . . . saved crops valued at \$20,000,000 . . . In many respects the committee finds that social benefits of the Works Program are of even greater importance than vast physical improvements . . . The Committee recommends that work relief be continued in preference to any system of dole relief."

M. G. THORPE, President, Montana State Association of County Commissioners, Fort Benton
 CLARENCE BLEWETT, Editor, Montana Labor News, Butte
 GEORGE FINLAY SIMMONS, President, Montana State University, Missoula
 Dr. W. J. BUTLER, Secretary, Montana Livestock Sanitary Board, Helena
 L. H. VANDYCK, Vice President, Montana State Association of County Commissioners, Livingston
 Dr. FRANCIS A. THOMSON, President, Montana School of Mines, Butte

Mrs. L. H. THOMPSON, State Chairman, Child Welfare Committee, American Legion Auxiliary, Helena
 ROBERT YELLOWTAIL, Superintendent, Crow Indian Agency
 Dr. LOUIS W. ALLARD, Physician and Surgeon, Billings
 D. W. CHAPMAN, State Senator, Daniels County, Peerless
 B. H. McCARTY, Secretary, Montana State Association of County Commissioners, Hardin
 H. E. RICCIUS, President, Montana Municipal League, Miles City

NEBRASKA

"The responses were almost unanimous in the opinion that work relief projects are worthwhile and of lasting benefit to the tax-expenditure agencies. Where definite planned public improvements had schedules, it was shown that the agencies were about 5 years ahead of their proposed schedules . . . The opinion is unanimous that a work relief program is absolutely preferred to direct relief from the standpoint of the worker. This opinion is shared jointly by the relief workers, public officials, and the general public.

"The superintendent of the State historical society, speaking of a project to organize its collections, said:

"The achievement of this group of intensely interested and efficient people has been little less than a scientific miracle. Ten years' work has been done in less than a year."

Appraisal sponsors:

Nebraska Association of County Commissioners
 Nebraska League of Municipalities
 Works Progress Administration of Nebraska

NEVADA

"Whereas: Under the various work relief programs conducted with the assistance of the Federal Government in Nevada, civic improvements of the utmost importance to our people have been made possible; our lands have been protected from drought and infestation of crickets and other pests; needed work has been done that, without the Federal assistance, could not have been performed for many years to come if at all; and the morale and ability to work of our unemployed has been preserved; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved: That the Nevada State Appraisal Committee, in meeting assembled, does unqualifiedly endorse the various Federal work programs as conducted in Nevada, and does urge the continuance of a work program as the proper means of taking care of the unemployed."

The Nevada State Appraisal Committee consisted of 49 persons, including 19 city officials, 20 county officials, and

BREWSTER ADAMS, Mrs. CHARLES MAPES, GEORGE TOWNSHEND, Representatives of the State Board of Relief Work Planning and Pension Control
 ELSA SAMETH, Head of Department of Physical Education for Women, University of Nevada
 Mrs. ALBERT BAILE, President, Advisory Council, Parent-Teachers Association of Sparks
 TOM JOLLY, Secretary, State Federation of Labor

MARY STILLWELL BUOL, Assistant Director, Agricultural Extension Division, University of Nevada
 JEANNE WIER, Head of Department of History, University of Nevada
 Mrs. J. M. GLYNN, President, United Parent-Teachers Association of Reno
 Mrs. O. G. PURDY, President, Nevada Federation of Women's Clubs

NEW HAMPSHIRE

"On the basis of evidence submitted by State, counties, cities, and towns on the Federal work program it is the opinion of this committee that the greater number of relief workers have given honest labor . . . The evidence clearly shows that the workmanship has been of good quality on the great majority of projects and of a permanent benefit to the communities . . . These improvements would not have been possible for many years without Federal aid, particularly on sewerage, water, road improvement, et cetera . . . These necessary things have placed their communities 10 years ahead of schedule . . . We believe that the establishment of the dole for able-bodied men and women willing to work would eventually cause the abolition of our form of government."

CHAS. T. PATTEN, State Comptroller, Concord
 ALVIN A. LUCIER, Attorney and former Mayor, Nashua
 RICHARD H. DICKINSON, Selectman and Representative to the New Hampshire General Court, Danville
 Miss HELEN T. MEEHAN, Program Chairman, State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Manchester

HENRY T. TURNER, Telephone Executive (Retired), Laconia
 FRANCIS E. KENNEY, City Surveyor and Superintendent of Highways, Manchester
 Miss MARGARET T. GRANT, Executive Secretary, Public Library Commission, Concord
 WALTER M. MAY, Deputy Commissioner of Education, State of New Hampshire

NEW JERSEY

"The accomplishments of this Federally-aided community enterprise are to be observed everywhere in new or renewed municipal services and facilities, the salvation of public and personal morale among all classes of the population . . . In spite of the tremendous expenditure and the diversified channels through which the funds have been spent, there is yet to be heard any factual charge of scandal or yet to be demonstrated any evidence of maladministration. The record of the WPA continues to be commendable for conduct and execution, and the record of its results, as it is to be written eventually in material terms, is represented largely in works of enduring value . . . The weight of evidence shows that the WPA and other Federally-induced employment must continue if fiscal disaster is to be averted in many New Jersey municipalities."

Mrs. ETHEL M. HARLAN, Acting State Director, National Emergency Council, Newark
 JAMES F. X. O'BRIEN, Corporation Counsel, Newark
 ARTHUR A. QUINN, Vice Chairman, State Housing Authority, Newark
 JOHN BORG, Publisher, Bergen Evening Record, Hackensack

CLIFFORD F. MACEOY, Mayor of Oakland
 MEYER C. ELLENSTEIN, Mayor of Newark, President, Municipal League
 SAMUEL S. KENWORTHY, Former Mayor of Belleville, Secretary, Municipal League

NEW MEXICO

"Examination of the reports of State, county, and city officials indicates that they are practically unanimously of the opinion that the work undertaken in their communities has been beneficial. Some go so far as to say that their communities have advanced as much as 20 to 30 years as a direct result of Federal aid over the period of the past 6 years . . . From the standpoint of the morale of the people employed . . . a distinct improvement in both spirit and the amount of work accomplished has been noted under the WPA as compared with the CWA and the FERA."

Mrs. GEORGE C. TAYLOR, Business and Professional Women's Club
 Mrs. VERNON G. SORRELL, Parent-Teachers Association
 Mrs. LEE ROBERTSON, Business and Professional Women's Club
 Dr. Hon. B. CAVITT, Pastor, First Presbyterian Church

Rev. H. A. ZIMMERMAN, Pastor, First Baptist Church
 Dean GEORGE P. HAMMOND, Representative of State University
 WALTER H. OGLESBY, Representative of Works Progress Administration

NEW YORK CITY

"The quality of WPA work has been uniformly as high as that done under contract . . . Speaking generally I think I can say that nowhere on our work relief program today is anyone doing anything that isn't useful and constructive and contributive to the public welfare.

"I know that the city has benefited by the Works Program, the value of its plant has been greatly increased, and it has

maintained services that are indispensable in a modern growing city."

MAYOR F. H. LA GUARDIA.

"If there are any persons who still doubt that unemployed people want work—and want it desperately—the experience of WPA employment in New York City is a complete and final answer . . . If anyone doubts the value of WPA work to the City of New York in terms of permanent improvements to streets, building parks and playgrounds, he has only to open his eyes in almost any part of the city and behold a vision of transformed facilities."

CLENDENIN J. RYAN, Jr.,

Chairman

ARTHUR V. SHERIDAN, City
Planning Commissioner

VERNON S. MOON, Chief Engineer,

Board of Estimate

WILLIAM HODSON, Commissioner of
Welfare

NEW YORK STATE

" . . . The work program is almost unanimously considered to be worthwhile from the standpoint of community needs and benefits to the needy unemployed . . . the public improvements of a construction nature have been suited to the needs of the community and are of a permanent character . . . only one dissenting . . . that projects of a non-construction nature have rendered a definite service to the community. The officials unanimously stated that the public improvements and services provided . . . would not have been accomplished if they had been dependent upon local and State funds. With two exceptions, the various officials felt that the quality of workmanship . . . has been satisfactory. (And) that work relief keeps the destitute unemployed fit and maintains their employability. Among 114 answers, 113 favored a work relief program for employable relief cases. The Committee is of the opinion that the Works Progress Administration has ably taken care of the unemployment situation in New York State."

ROBERT C. WHEELER, Barker &
Wheeler, Consulting Engineers,
New York and Albany

C. A. HOLMQVIST, Director,
Division of Sanitation, State
Department of Health, Albany

Hon. GEORGE V. L. SPRATT,
Mayor of Poughkeepsie

V. C. LEWIS, Ex-Mayor of Fulton

Dr. ROLLIN A. NEWTON,
Mayor of Massena

NORTH CAROLINA

"The WPA is the Federal Works Program agency which has proven to have been the most efficient . . . The work has been useful and permanent . . . Relief workers have given honest labor to the best of their abilities . . . The workmanship has been good. Many instances are noted where the finished projects were the equal of similar jobs done by private contract . . . Work relief is a method better than direct relief for caring for the unemployed . . . The work has helped to keep relief workers fit for private jobs and many reports show that workers have improved their skill status by the training given the competent foremen . . . The public facilities built are permanent and are of such nature that they serve the majority of people in each subdivision. Morale and health standards of entire communities have been raised through construction and social welfare projects."

THEODORE S. JOHNSON, Consultant,
North Carolina State Planning
Board, Raleigh

PATRICK HEALY, Jr., Executive
Secretary, North Carolina League
of Municipalities, Raleigh

NORTH DAKOTA

"The program of Federal aid projects is worth-while to all governmental subdivisions in North Dakota . . . Work relief has in the greater number of instances helped to keep relief workers fit for private jobs . . . The permanent projects are found to be as generally permanent as similar improvements constructed in any manner or under whatever plan . . . It appears that approximately 90 percent of the facilities constructed under Federal aid in North Dakota were not available before . . . The reports indicate the workmanship has been generally good . . . It is the very general opinion of all those reporting that work relief is preferable to direct relief."

FRED J. FREDRICKSON,
Mayor of Valley City
J. W. BLISS,
City Manager of Minot
L. C. HARRINGTON, School of
Engineering, North Dakota
University, Grand Forks
R. J. HUGHES, Chairman, City Park
Commission, Wahpeton

MORRIS ERICKSON, Secretary, North
Dakota Farmers Union, Jamestown
PAULINE M. REYNOLDS, Assistant
State Club Leader, North Dakota
Agricultural College, Fargo
DAN BRATTLAND, President, Fargo
Trades and Labor Assembly
CARL O. JORGENSEN,
City Auditor of Fargo

OKLAHOMA

"This drought-ridden agricultural State has been drawn from the verge of economic disaster almost entirely through the job-giving benevolence of the Federal Works Program . . . Workmanship on WPA projects was equal to or above the high standards of the best contract work . . . WPA workers produced an honest day's labor for every dollar they cost."

HENRY G. BENNETT, President,
Oklahoma A. and M. College and
Chairman of Oklahoma Planning
and Resources Board

Ross TAYLOR, City Manager,
Bartlesville

NED SHEPLER, Editor,
Lawton Constitution

Dr. LEONARD LOGAN, for Dr. W. B.
Bizzell, President, Oklahoma
University, Norman

J. B. GRAY, Member Board of
County Commissioners,
Tulsa County

PAUL TAYLOR, Superintendent,
El Reno City Schools

OREGON

"The testimony of those reporting clearly indicates that the State and its local agencies have secured much permanent construction and have benefited greatly by the Federal support of work-relief projects for local benefit . . .

"The evidence at hand shows that the experience in all fields—State, county, city, and other units—has been beneficial to the governing bodies, and to their people, and that the basic principle of work, for those capable of doing work, is best suited to the maintenance of self esteem, regard for citizenship, and respect for organized government."

Report submitted by:
LEAGUE OF OREGON CITIES

PENNSYLVANIA

"The works programs in Pennsylvania, starting with CWA until the present time, have been of material benefit and have had a most salutary and wholesome effect on the unemployed, and the effects on the communities as a whole have been most beneficial and a distinct aid in bringing about a return to normalcy . . . It is felt, from a careful study of the reports, that the prosecution of the various works projects, other than PWA, has been at about a 60 percent standard of efficiency as compared to private contract work, but when it is considered that a great majority of the projects have been initiated without any planning program, and mostly in a desire to put men to work, it is felt that this degree of efficiency is a high one when added to the benefits that have accrued to the unemployed by reason of their employment on the projects. Not one report submitted disagreed with the contention that work relief was far more preferable than direct relief."

N. L. LICHTENWALNER, Chairman,
State Director, National Emergency
Council

MAX SLEPIN
CHARLES M. HAMILTON

RHODE ISLAND

"According to the reports of State, city, and town projects, the following conclusions can be very safely drawn:

"(1) The WPA projects have certainly been selected for worth-while purposes.

"(2) The work has been very satisfactorily done.

"(3) The municipalities and the taxpayers thereof have benefited or will benefit financially.

"(4) The work of the unemployed has been kept on a higher plane than possible under a dole system.

"(5) The opinion of all those administering relief seems to be that work relief should be had wherever possible.

"(6) The majority of those reporting are in favor of a continuation of Federal administration of relief—of those who commented only one believed that local administration would be preferable."

Rev. ARTHUR H. CHANDLER, O. P.,
Dean of Providence College

E. E. CLARK, Vice President and
General Manager, American Screw
Co., Providence

JAMES E. DUNNE,
Mayor of Providence
Prof. M. C. MITCHELL

HENRY J. LEE, State Budget Director
and Comptroller, Providence

GRACE M. SHERWOOD, State
Librarian and State Record
Commissioner

Mrs. ROYAL TAFT, President, League
of Women Voters, Providence

SOUTH CAROLINA

"The Committee after a long discussion of the Works Program as a whole concludes that the program has supplied useful work to a veritable army of unemployed, and that the projects have contributed immeasurably to the upbuilding of the community and, indeed, to the physical, material, educational, social, and moral betterment of the whole State. The communities have received benefits which without Federal aid could not and would not have been secured for many years, if at all The Committee is firmly of the opinion that work relief is preferable to the dole."

Dr. J. RION MCKISSICK, President, University of South Carolina, Columbia

Mrs. C. Y. REAMER, South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, Columbia

JAMES H. HOPE, Superintendent, State Department of Education, Columbia

Prof. R. L. SUMWALT, Civil Engineering, University of South Carolina, Columbia

Rev. D. P. BROWN (former President of South Carolina Conference of Social Workers), Columbia

W. BEDFORD MOORE, Jr., Banker and Attorney, Columbia

SOUTH DAKOTA

"We find that with few exceptions reports commend the Federal Works Program very highly Many counties and cities express the belief that if it had not been for Federal assistance they would have been unable to carry on With the exception of one county all the units reported were highly in favor of the Works Program rather than the early direct-relief plan. Due to the fact that wages were paid instead of alms, their people were spared the humiliation of pauperism, enabled to keep their self-respect, much suffering was avoided, and only in a minority of cases were these privileges unappreciated."

T. HILLARD COX, Consultant, South Dakota State Planning Board, Brookings

ROBERT D. LUSK, Vice Chairman, South Dakota State Planning Board, Huron

Dr. C. W. Pugsley, President, South Dakota State College, Brookings

Rev. C. E. TULGA, First Baptist Church of Brookings

Mrs. E. A. BURKE, Recording Secretary, State Federation of Women's Clubs, Brookings

Mr. A. E. MEADE, Secretary, League of South Dakota Municipalities, Vermillion

RAYMOND J. PENN, Assistant Professor, Agricultural Economics Department, South Dakota State College, Brookings

NORTHEAST TEXAS

"In the opinion of this Committee, the WPA has proved to be the most economical, socially useful, and efficient agency in coping with the unemployment problem The projects have created in the workers a sense of having rendered a real public service The Committee finds reflected in the numerous reports of responsible public officials a wide variety of permanently useful projects carried on in a manner which commands public respect and approval Your Committee has reached these conclusions unanimously and uninfluenced by anyone connected with the WPA."

C. J. CRAMPTON, Executive Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Dallas

Dr. W. J. McCONNELL, President, North Texas State Teachers College, Denton

FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager, Chamber of Commerce, Sherman

WALTER B. WILSON, Postmaster, McKinney

MORGAN CROOK, Mayor of Paris
L. F. SANDERS, County Judge, Van Zandt County

T. S. MITCHELL, City Commissioner, Greenville

NORTHWEST TEXAS

"The effect on the unemployed has been very beneficial. The effect on the communities as a whole has been good. The work has been effective from the standpoint of material results, much of which will prove of lasting benefit to the communities, and has greatly improved the morale of the citizenship. We believe relief laborers have given honest labor to the best of their ability."

R. E. HARDING, President, Fort Worth National Bank
Mrs. HENRY B. TRIGG, National Secretary, Garden Club, Fort Worth

COLBY D. HALL, Dean, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth

DON WEAVER, Editor, Fort Worth Press

Bishop H. A. BOAZ, Presiding Elder, Methodist Church South, Fort Worth

JAMES M. NORTH, Jr., Editor, Fort Worth Star-Telegram

JAMES H. ALLISON, Vice President, Wichita Daily Times

SOUTHEAST TEXAS

"We find that cities and counties, cooperating with the Government Works Program, have sponsored many worth-while construction projects that have made improvements which could not have been undertaken by the sponsoring agencies except after possibly 15 or 20 years without this Government assistance The Works Program has very definitely been a program for the conservation of our human resources We believe a program the same as or similar to the present works program is the most effective and efficient way to meet relief needs both from the standpoint of the workers and the sponsoring agencies."

GEORGE SEALY, President, Galveston Wharf Co.

JOHN WALKER, Walker Lumber Co., Weimar

W. JOEL BRYAN, Freeport

Mrs. M. L. GRAVES, Houston

R. E. BIGGS, Judge, Liberty

L. A. MACHEMELH, Bellville

Mrs. E. H. SUHR, Houston

W. N. BLANTON, Chamber of Commerce, Houston

T. L. EVANS, Chamber of Commerce, Houston

SOUTHWEST TEXAS

"The construction projects are of a permanent nature and so distributed as to be a great benefit to the public as a whole. These facilities were needed Efficiency in the work has improved from the beginning until this time Most of the program, both in construction and public service, could not have been put through by the community without aid of the Federal Government and the unemployed It is the universal opinion that work relief is better than direct relief, both for the community and for the individual."

Col. W. B. TUTTLE, San Antonio Public Service Co., San Antonio

Rev. ALFRED H. RABE, St. Mary's University, San Antonio

Mrs. A. H. WORDEN, San Antonio

D. R. THOMAS, Chamber of Commerce, San Antonio

FRED W. MALLY, Bexar County Court House, San Antonio

TENNESSEE

"Our study of the reports of the various county judges and the mayors of many of the cities of Tennessee convinces us that the work of the Works Progress Administration has developed into a well planned and coordinated program for the betterment of social, economic, and health standards of living in our State."

"We have found the concensus of opinion among the local authorities most concerned to be that without this assistance their communities could not have taken care of their unemployed, that in most instances the program has provided such care adequately, and that its byproduct has been the permanent improvement of the public domain."

"We note also that with practical unanimity these authorities hold work relief to be the most desirable form of public assistance to the unemployed."

Mrs. MARY FRENCH CALDWELL, Noted historical writer
JENNINGS PERRY, Editor, The Nashville Tennessean

PROF. IRBY R. HUDSON, Political Science Department, Vanderbilt University

UTAH

"The Federal Works Program has brought great benefit to the communities of Utah; first of all the young men and heads of families. Another benefit to the communities of Utah is the many new or improved community facilities . . . some of our backward communities have made estimated advances which without Federal assistance would have required many years of prosperous development. The work programs have cared adequately for the more acute cases of needy certified employables. In conclusion, the undersigned unanimously believe there can be little question of the general soundness and efficacy of the Federal work relief program as it has been adapted in Utah. The committee heartily recommends its continuation."

SUMNER C. MARGETTS, Director, State Planning Board

JACOB TRAPP, Minister, First Unitarian Society

GAIL MARTIN, Chairman, Utah Institute Fine Arts

GUS BACKMAN, Secretary, Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce

G. B. HEAL, Editor, Salt Lake Tribune

CHARLES H. SKIDMORE, State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Mrs. A. J. WEST, President, Utah Congress of Parents and Teachers

MISS ANNA M. DRISCOLL, Coordinator of Girls' Occupations, West High School, Salt Lake City

DR. ARTHUR L. BEELEY, Professor of Sociology, University of Utah

MILTON B. TAYLOR, Executive Secretary, Utah Education Association

VIRGINIA

"Generally speaking, the Works Program in Virginia has created worth-while improvements of lasting value to the communities.

"The quality of the projects, the willingness of the sponsors to assume more and more of the project cost, and the increased voluntary activities of the public bodies in the planning and operation of projects of their choosing, all indicate that the Works Program is headed in the right direction and the combined efforts of Federal and local governments will continually improve the quality of the program."

GAMBLE M. BOWERS, Director, Public Works of Richmond

Maj. RICHARD MESSER, State Sanitary Engineer, Department of Public Health, Richmond

RAYMOND V. LONG, Director, School Buildings of Richmond

Maj. CHARLES J. CALROW, Director, Virginia State Planning Board, Richmond

ALLEN J. SAVILLE, President, Allen J. Saville, Inc., Engineering Construction, Richmond

ARTHUR H. PETTIGREW, Right-of-Way Engineer, Virginia State Highway Department, Richmond

Miss CORNELIA ADAIR, Principal, Franklin School, Richmond City School Board

WASHINGTON

"The Federal-aid program has been of concrete and tangible benefit to the State of Washington and the local units of government Due to the financial crisis existing in the vast majority of local governmental budgets, these benefits could not have been undertaken or realized without Federal aid The physical improvement projects have maintained a high standard of technical construction The programs in education and recreation constitute inestimable cultural contributions to community organization Permanent projects have been well planned, and in many cases have stimulated the development of general community planning Work pay rolls have meant increased purchasing power to Washington communities The recreational and youth programs have resulted in marked decreases in rates of juvenile delinquency The National Youth Administration has been indispensable in allowing low income and relief youth to continue in school and partake of school benefits and activities."

JESSE EPSTEIN, Research Assistant, Bureau of Governmental Research, University of Washington, Seattle
CARL GOULD, Seattle Architect
Dr. KENNETH C. COLE, Professor Political Science, University of Washington, Seattle

Rev. EMIL FRIBORG, Pastor, First Swedish Baptist Church

Mrs. K. M. O'BEIRN, President, Seattle League of Women Voters

CHESTER BIESEN, Executive Secretary, Association of Washington Cities

WEST VIRGINIA

"As a result of the activities of the Federal Government destination has been supplanted by security, low morale and discouragement have given way under this program to optimism, hope, and work These appraisals indicate very clearly that only through the aid of the Federal Government has suffering and even starvation been prevented There is almost universal praise for the type of work which has been done under the Works Progress Administration Not a single unit reporting contends that these many improvements could have been secured through its own resources Our State seems to be unanimously in favor of work relief as compared with direct relief for employables The effect upon the workers themselves and upon the communities as a whole is much better under the work relief plan."

ERNEST BAILEY, Director, National Emergency Council

WILLIAM BLIZZARD, Vice President, United Mine Workers of America, District No. 17

E. S. MACLIN, President, New River State College

Mrs. OTIS G. WILSON, President, West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs

Maj. FRANCIS W. TURNER, Administrative Assistant, Department of Public Assistance

Mrs. RUTH BELL MILLER, President, West Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers

Miss DOROTHEA CAMPBELL, President, West Virginia Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs

WYOMING

"The Federal Works Program has been a great aid in securing necessary improvements which would have been impossible had it been left to each community to assume complete financial responsibility Many communities state that they are from 5 to 8 years ahead of the development that would have been possible without the aid of Federal projects In most cases these programs have covered the field of needy employables except where local financial limitations prevented placing in operation sufficient projects to give work to all In the main, products of the projects are useful, well planned, and as valuable as men regularly employed could have made them There is unanimity in the opinion that work relief is more American and more constructive to men and communities than is a dole."

LESLIE A. MILLER, Governor, Cheyenne

W. F. WILKERSON, President, State Planning Board, Casper

J. E. HANWAY, Vice President, State Planning Board, Casper

P. W. JENKINS, Member of State Planning Board, Cora

R. S. FUHRMEISTER, Member of State Planning Board, Sheridan

JOHN D. QUINN, State Engineer
Dr. JOHN W. SCOTT, State Game and Fish Executive

JAMES B. TRUE, State Highway Superintendent

DAN W. GREENBURG, Secretary-Director, State Planning Board, Cheyenne

S. R. DEBOER, Consultant, National Resources Committee

OTHER AGENCIES

While operations of the WPA have accounted for over half of the funds used in conducting the Works Program (including both Federal and sponsors' funds for projects drawing upon ERA Act money as well as the PWA non-Federal project money and the CCC appropriations after the fiscal year ending in June 1936) and for about three-quarters of total Works Program employment, more than forty other Federal agencies also have conducted extensive operations of widely varied types. The Works Program funds of these agencies aggregate more than four billion dollars.

More than four-fifths of value of the projects of agencies other than the WPA has been for conservation, public buildings—including housing, public roads, sewer, water, and other utilities.

Much of this construction work has been of the heavier type, performed by private contract, and none of it is, of course, reflected in the previous pages of this report. A few brief highlights of the major Works Program activities of the other Federal agencies are listed here to show the general nature of the work.

Conservation

About 40 percent of the outlay by other Federal agencies has been devoted to conservation of natural resources.

This includes the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which in the first 2 years of Works Program activities built over 2,000,000 erosion check dams, planted or moved 15,000,000 trees or shrubs, built 45,000 miles of roads and trails, and 8,000 bridges, as well as many other related facilities in parks and National forests.

It also includes work on more than a score of major irrigation developments by the Bureau of Reclamation, such as the Grand Coulee Dam and the Casper-Alcova irrigation project.

Conservation, in the broad sense, likewise embraces the flood-control program of the corps of engineers and the channel dredging and waterpower developments of PWA non-Federal projects, as well as the general work of the Forest Service, which has built over 4,000 miles of fence, collected 1,200,000 pounds of tree seed and constructed many facilities to check forest fires.

In the same category is much work by the Soil Conservation Service, which has protected over 1,500,000 acres against erosion by 74,000 miles of terracing, planted 250,000,000 trees, strip-cropped almost 1,000,000 acres

of land, built over 2,500,000 gully-controlling structures, and 20,000 storage ponds for the watering of livestock.

The Farm Security Administration has protected land resources by promoting proper land use, and has aided more than 400,000 families through rehabilitation loans and another 400,000 through rehabilitation grants. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has surveyed over 100,000,000 acres and waged a widespread fight against the Dutch Elm disease and many other tree or plant maladies.

Public Buildings

Nearly one-fourth of the program of other Federal agencies has been devoted to construction of public buildings, the major portion of which is represented by some 4,000 schoolhouses, city halls, courthouses, and other major public structures built as non-Federal projects of the Public Works Administration.

This field also includes two major low-cost housing programs—the urban housing projects of the PWA Housing Division such as Williamsburg Houses in New York City, and the rural or suburban developments of the Farm Security Administration such as the "Greenbelt Towns." It also embraces work on many Federally-owned buildings, including numerous military and naval facilities.

Roads and Streets

The highway and street program of the other Federal agencies represents an outlay about two-thirds as large as that for public buildings, and here the dominant agency has been the Bureau of Public Roads, which has built 23,000 miles of highways. The bulk of this is high-type construction on primary routes. The Bureau also has eliminated over 1,600 dangerous grade crossings. The rest of this program is composed largely of PWA non-Federal road projects, chiefly on major highways entering cities or towns.

The only other major type of activity is the PWA's 1,500 projects to construct water and sewer systems, incinerators, and municipal gas or electric plants. Kindred work was done by the Rural Electrification Administration, the War and Navy Departments, and the Coast Guard.

Many Federal agencies have carried out major research projects, such as the Nation-wide health inventory of the Public Health Service.

